Third Series, No.4

Thursday, November 21, 1963
Kartika 30, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered indicate that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—1549 (ai) LSD—10-11-63—880.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 21, 1963/Kartika 30, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में 'सी' बिजली घर (पावर स्टेशन)

\+
*६१. { **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री धवन :
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुग्रा :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 'सी' बिजली घर (पावर स्टेशन) चालू हो गया है और उसका और विस्तार किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना धन व्यय होने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) इससे कितने गांवों को बिजली मिलेगी; और

(घ) इसकी क्या क्षमता होगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री से० अ० मेहदी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस एक्स्टैंशन स्कीम पर १६ करोड़ १३ लाख रुपये का खर्चा अनुमानित है ।

(ग) इस एक्स्टैंशन स्कीम के चालू होने के समय तक आशा है दिल्ली के ३१६ गांवों में बिजली लग चुकी होगी । इस एक्स्टैंशन स्कीम से इन गांवों के बिजली सम्भरण में वृद्धि होगी ।

(घ) यह एक्स्टैंशन स्कीम अधिष्ठापित क्षमता में १८७.५ एम० डब्ल्यू० की वृद्धि लायेगी ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Extension Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 16.13 crores;

(c) The supply to all the 316 villages in Delhi that are expected to be electrified by the time of the commissioning of the Extension Scheme, will be augmented.

(d) The Extension Scheme will add 187.5 MW of installed capacity.]

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस का जो विस्तार किया जायगा, वह विदेशी टेक्नीशनों द्वारा किया जायेगा, या हिन्दुस्तानी टेक्नीशनों द्वारा किया जायगा ।

श्री से० अ० मेहदी: इस में जेनीरेटर और बायलर तो विदेशी लोग देंगे और बाकी चीजें हिन्दुस्तानी बनायेंगे ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस बिजली घर के विस्तार के बाद क्या दिल्ली में कुछ और भी गांव ऐसे रह जायेंगे; जिनको बिजली नहीं मिल सकेगी; यदि हां, तो सरकार उनको बिजली उपलब्ध करने के बारे में क्या

सोच रही है? क्या उनके लिये इस बिजली घर का फिर विस्तार किया जायेगा ?

श्री से० प्र० मेहदी : ३१६ गांवों में से १०४ में तो मार्च, १९६३ तक बिजली लग चुकी है। अब २१२ गांव जो बाकी रह गये हैं, उम्मीद है कि थर्ड फ़ाइव-यीअर प्लान के अख़ीर तक उन में भी बिजली लग जायगी । इसके अलावा और भी स्कीमें हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फ़रमाया था कि चूंकि "सी" नाम अच्छा नहीं है, इस लिये इसको बदलना चाहिए। हम लोगों ने जेल-ख़ाने में "सी" क्लास के जो डंडे खाए हैं वे आज तक याद हैं। हम जानते हैं कि "सी" का मतलब थर्ड क्लास होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के सुझाव के अनुसार क्या सरकार इस नाम को बदलने जा रही है ।

श्री से० प्र० मेहदी : इस राय का ख़याल रखा जायगा ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the occasional failure of power and electricity in Delhi, what steps have been taken to expedite this project and how much time is it likely to take?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: This project is scheduled to be completed by 1965-66. The failure is not only due to the lack of power but is also due partly to the old system of distribution in the city and every step is being taken to correct that.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the faulty distribution system frequent breakdowns in power occur in Delhi and in spite of this increase in power capacity the people's suffering continues? What steps are being taken to redress this wrong?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan Delhi will have so much of power which would be enough to supply in a regular way. There will be plenty of new power, about 265 megawatts, and these frequent breakdowns which are due to the old system will not hinder the power supply.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार बताने की कृपा करेगी कि क्या वह गांवों में स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज डवैलप करने के लिए बिजली दे रही है ?

श्री से० प्र० मेहदी : दिल्ली सरकार की स्कीम इस के मुताल्लिक होगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में जो रोज़ाना दो दो घंटे कई जगह बिजली बन्द रहती है, क्या उस में भी कुछ सुधार होने की गुंजायश है; यदि हां, तो कब तक ।

श्री से० प्र० मेहदी : उम्मीद है कि इस नये एक्सटेंशन के बन जाने के बाद और दूसरी स्कीमों के पूरा हो जाने के बाद यह चीज़ ख़त्म हो जायगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कब तक?

श्री से० प्र० मेहदी : ये स्कीम्ज़ १९६५-६६ तक कम्पलीट होंगी ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : इस बिजली घर के विस्तार के लिए जो विदेशी विशेषज्ञ आयेंगे, वे कौन से देश के होंगे और वे कब तक यहां पर रखे जायेंगे ?

श्री से० प्र० मेहदी : कोई विदेशी आदमी नहीं आयेंगे । विदेशी लोग बायलर और जेनीरेटर देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे बायलर और जेनीरेटर हमेशा के लिए यहां रखे जायेंगे ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government has any idea of having any substitute arrangement for the interim period of the Plan to provide electricity?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: We are getting some power from Bhakra and it is

expected that in the near future there will be no break-down or any such thing.

Rajendra Memorial Research Society and Rajendra Institute at Patna

*92. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1860 on the 12th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the question of participation by Government in the establishment of Rajendra Memorial Research Society and Rajendra Memorial Institute at Patna, has been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the result of such consideration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): No proposals have so far been received from the State Government, although some tentative decisions were arrived at with the previous Chief Minister in this connection.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: When the hon. Minister visited Patna, an assurance was given that the Government will consider the scheme and will give substantial aid for this purpose. If so, may I know what was the assurance given?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Bihar State Government Chief Minister and the Health Minister were very anxious that there should be a memorial and they asked the Government of India's assistance in that respect along with other members of the Society which has been registered. The proposal was that they will collect some money and some money may be made available from the Central Government. The decisions taken in that meeting were that the State Government should formulate proposals as to what they can do, what is available within the Plan ceiling and to what extent the money can be made available to the Society. There was a proposal to have a special demonstration training centre for TB and that centre could be converted into some kind of a TB research institution for which some money would be forthcoming from the State Government and some money from the Central Government and a beginning could be made in that direction. But no proposals have been received by us uptill now from the State Government in this respect.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether, besides the proposals, any scheme has been received by the hon. Minister in this respect and, if so, what are the important features of the scheme?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have received no scheme from the State Government at all.

डा० गोविन्द दास : चूंकि राजेन्द्र बाबू हमारे पहले राष्ट्रपति थे, तो क्या उन की कोई यादगार दिल्ली में बने, इसका भी विचार किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बिल्कुल दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने स्कीम भेजने में देरी की है, तो क्या सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसको जल्दी से जल्दी भेजने के लिए हिदायत करेगी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी नहीं, यह इनिशिएटिव तो स्टेट से ही आने का है । हमारे यहां से यह नहीं उठ सकता ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the growing menace of TB diseases, have the Government got any plan to establish such a research centre in Patna?

Mr. Speaker: TB is not in question. Next Question.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Questions 93, 97 and 114 may be taken up together as they relate to the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister has no objection, both may be answered together.

Rural Water Supply

\+

*93. Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Drinking Water Board has asked the States to coordinate all the schemes for rural water supply under a single agency;

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that water supply programme under various Ministries at the Centre is now being co-ordinated by a Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation: and

(d) if so, how far this adjustment has proved fruitful?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). The Drinking Water Board has discussed with the State Governments the feasibility of coordinating all rural water supply schemes under a single agency.

(c) and (d). There is no such Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. A Co-ordination Committee under the chairmanship of the Union Minister of Health and including representatives of the other concerned Ministries was set up sometime ago for co-ordination between different Ministries dealing with water supply.

Rural Water Supply

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*97. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government require Rs. 300 crores to provide minimum water supply facilities in rural areas in India;

(b) whether any help has been sought from the U.N. Special Fund and other international agencies; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) It is estimated that roughly a sum of about Rs. 300 crores might be required to complete minimum water supply facilities in the rural areas of the country.

(b) and (c). No help has been sought from the U.N. Special Fund or any other international agency for rural water supply. However, a sum of about 500,000 U.S. dollars available with the UNICEF is proposed to be utilised on pilot rural water supply projects in specific areas in the country. A beginning has just been made in regard to these projects.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को वाटर सप्लाई तथा ड्रेनेज का सर्वेक्षण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में करने की कोई स्कीम भेजी है, यदि भेजी है तो उस स्कीम की मुख्य मुख्य बातें

क्या हैं और उन राज्यों से क्या प्रतिक्रियायें मिली हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों को इनवैस्टीगेशन डिविजन्ज कायम करने के लिए कहा था और उसके लिए पूरा खर्चा भी हमने दिया है। करीब करीब सभी राज्यों में ये इनवैस्टीगेशन डिविजन्ज कायम हो चुके हैं जो इस सारे सवाल का जायजा ले रहे हे।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the reasons responsible for the delay of sixteen years in putting through these programmes, and for the delay of several years, after the recommendations made by the Rural Water-Supply Committee in the implementation of those recommendations?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: One of the most important causes is the lack of resources, that is, monetary resources; and the second and equally important reason is the shortage of essential materials like pipes, pumps and filters.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Minister should tell us what effort has been made and why Government have not succeeded, rather than merely mention the reasons. Could they not have helped this matter and could they not have asked us for larger allocations?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Member had asked me the reasons for delay and I explained them. So far as the efforts are concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that we are putting in every possible effort. The setting up of the Investigation Division is a concrete step in that direction, so that the problem is assessed and concrete schemes are prepared for specific areas, and as soon as we have them, we shall go to the Finance Minister for more allocation for the execution of the schemes.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया रूरल वाटर सप्लाई में खर्च होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या छोटे से छोटे गांव में भी पानी की इससे व्यवस्था हो जाएगी, यदि हां तो किसानों से क्या पैसे चार्ज होंगे तथा कितने आदमी इस में लगेंगे ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : छोटे छोटे गावा में बहुत जगहों पर तो कुएं खोदे जा रहे हैं और खोदे गए हैं और कुएं के पानी के ऊपर कोई किसी किस्म का टेक्स नहीं है, कोई पैसा उन से नहीं लिया जाता है। जहां तक पाइप वाटर सप्लाई का सम्बन्ध है, यह माना गया है सब की तरफ से कि पाइप वाटर सप्लाई पर कुछ न कुछ चार्ज लगाना पड़ेगा। अब क्या चार्ज होगा, क्या नहीं होगा, यह तो स्थानिक परिस्थितियों को देख कर स्थानिक लोग ही तय करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether this scheme and the expenditure of this amount would cover all the villages.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is the proposal.

Shri Himmatsinhji: May I know whether the State Governments and the Centre will give priority in this sphere to areas which are perpetually dry and suffer from acute famine conditions?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We had set up a Drinking Water Board under the chairmanship of Shri Balwant Rai Mehta, which has submitted an interim report, and one of the recommendations of that report is that top priority should be given to the scarcity areas.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Do Government propose to give priority to areas where contagious diseases and epidemics break out from time to time on account of bad water?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: That is also one of the factors.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: How many years will it take to provide all the

villages in the country with fresh drinking water?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We would like to do it as soon as possible. We are straining every nerve to try and complete it by the Fourth Plan.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये में से कितना रुपया राज्य सरकारें देंगी, कितना केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी अथवा यह सारा रुपया किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी से लिया जाएगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : फाइनेंसिंग का पैटर्न इस प्रकार से है देहाती पानी की योजना के लिए कि पचास प्रतिशत तो भारत सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाता है और बाकी के पचास प्रतिशत में से पच्चीस प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार खुद देती है और पच्चीस प्रतिशत स्थानिक लोगों से वसूल करती है। कई जगहों पर स्थानिक लोग पच्चीस प्रतिशत नहीं दे पाते हैं तो उसके लिए अब सुझाव यह रखा गया है कि राज्य सरकारें तय करें कि कितना वे स्थानिक लोग दे सकते हैं और पच्चीस प्रतिशत में से जितना कम पड़ता है स्थानिक लोगों की कांट्रीब्यूशन में से उसका आधार भारत सरकार दे और आधा राज्य सरकार दे।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मंत्रालय का ध्यान प्रो० मार्टिक जोन के इस सुझाव की ओर गया है कि पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक हजार मील लम्बी पाइप लाइन की व्यवस्था करने से ही यह समस्या हल की जा सकती है, यदि गया है तो इसके बारे में क्या हो रहा है और यदि नहीं गया है तो क्यों नहीं गया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : खाली पाइप लाइन लगने से ही कोई पानी का सवाल हल नहीं हो सकता है पहले तो पानी का सोर्स ढूंढना चाहिये, फिर वह पानी शुद्ध है या नहीं, साफ है या नहीं, यह तय करना चाहिये, उसके बाद ही पाइप लगाने का सवाल उठता है।

Shri Tyagi: What was the allocation for this item in the Second Five Year Plan and in the Third? How much of it has been utilised? Or is the Government still in the stage of investigation alone?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I might mention that there is not one Ministry but more dealing with water supply schemes. The rural water supply scheme is being dealt with by the CD Ministry on the one side and by the Home Ministry so far as the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, by the Planning Commission in the form of local works and by the Health Ministry in the form of protected water supply.

Shri Tyagi: Chaos.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It was in view of this chaos mentioned by the hon. Member that we established the Drinking Water Board to see what co-ordination could be brought about. So far as the Health Ministry's allocation is concerned, we had about Rs. 60 crores, out of which about Rs. 5½ crores have been spent in the first two years.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know where this experimental pilot project for rural water supply under the UNICEF scheme is being implemented, and what is the target?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have selected about 6 areas: In UP in Saharanpur district; there are 6 villages, in Garhwal district there are 62, in Rajasthan in Udaipur district we have taken 140 villages in Baragaon block, in Punjab in Kangra and Gurdaspur 94 plus 24 villages, in Madras, Madurai district 35 villages, in Gujarat in Bavla area in Ahmedabad district; Bihar has not yet decided on the detailed area.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Is Government aware that the rural water supply scheme has failed in

many States, at least in my State of Assam? Will Government inquire into it?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not aware which rural water supply scheme has failed. If the hon. Member has any information, I will be glad to have it from her.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The hon. Minister said that a number of schemes were held over for want of funds. Now that funds have been placed at the disposal of the Government will these schemes be taken up in hand in the coming two years?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Every scheme which is technically sound and for which materials can be made available is being taken in hand for execution. So far about 16,000 villages have been supplied with pipewater supply. It is a small thing but it is a step in the right direction. I may say that one of the biggest bottlenecks at the present moment is the supply of small size, 3"—*" diameter pipes and there are firms which manufacture these pipes and which have orders booked for many years to come....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister gives replies in such details that they provoke Members to put more supplementaries. Every time a supplementary is answered, a larger number of Members stand up and she gives more and more details. She should confine only to the question asked.

Shri N. R. Laskar: May I know whether there is any State where the water supply scheme was a success till now?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: To the best of my knowledge it is a success everywhere it has been taken up.

Irrigational Potential

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*94. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable percentage of irrigational potential created every year remains unutilised involving a huge wastage of national resources; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken towards the improvement of situation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) To make a correct assessment of utilisation of irrigation potential, the potential created in one year should be compared with the utilisation of the year following. In other words the potential of 12.81 million acres created up to the end of March, 1962 should be compared with the utilisation of 10.60 million acres up to March, 1963, leaving a lag of 2.21 million acres. On this basis, more than 82 per cent. of the potential created has been utilised.

(b) Some time lag between the creation of potential and its utilisation is unavoidable. A number of steps have been taken by the Government to improve further the utilisation. Some of these are:

(1) Most of the States have enacted legislation assuming powers to take up the construction of field channels at the cost of beneficiaries in the event of their failing to do so.

(2) Concessional water rates in the initial period of development have been allowed to the cultivators by several State Governments.

(3) The State Governments have been advised to provide loans from

'Block' funds to the beneficiaries to enable them to construct field channels. In case of default, the 'Block' funds are to be made available to the Panchayats for taking up these works.

Shri Hem Barua: When the Third Plan is stepping into its third year, is it not odd to be told that more than three million acres of the irrigation potential created still remains unutilised and if so may I know the extent to which defective irrigation planning is responsible for this sordid state of affairs?

Shri S. A. Medhi: I do not think that planning is responsible for this. The potential created in March 1962 was about 12.81 million acres and the utilisation upto March 1963 is about 10.60 million acres which leaves out only 2.21 million acres. That means utilisation of more than 80 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: If it has all been stated in the statement, why should he repeat it?

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that in a meeting between the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries it was suggested that the solution to this massive problem lies in correlation of agricultural programmes with irrigation projects and in having small and medium irrigation projects and if so may I know what steps Government have taken to implement the recommendations of the Planning Commission?

Shri S. A. Medhi: These suggestions have been sent to the States for implementation.

Shri Hem Barua: He is trying to whitewash the whole thing by saying that they have been forwarded to the States for implementation. My question is how far this Government has been able to bring the States into a working frame of mind, into a frame of mind for implementing things and not simply receiving them?

Mr. Speaker: He is going into a hypothetical atmosphere.

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hathi): The suggestions that the Planning Commission made were brought to the notice of the various States in various seminars on irrigation and power projects. In consequence of these suggestions, project committees have been formed for different projects. These project committees consist of the Collector, the representatives of the Agricultural Department, the representatives of the Irrigation Department and of the *panchayats*. They are charged with the work of seeing that the water is being utilised.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का सत्यता की जांच करने की कोशिश की है कि जहां भी सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हैं, उनके उपयोग न करने का प्रमुख कारण पटवन की दरों का अधिक होना है। यदि हां, तो क्या कोई सुझाव विभिन्न सरकारों को भेजा गया है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करें।

श्री से० अ० मेहदी : हर रियासत के रेट्स मुख्तलिफ हैं। अपनी अपनी रियासत के मुताल्लिक उन्होंने रेट मुकर्रर किये हुए हैं। इस लिये यहां से कुछ लिख कर नहीं भेजा जा सकता कि वह रेट्स किस तरह तकसीम किये जायें।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government is aware that the main difficulty in utilising the irrigation power potential is the wrong or defective construction of channels that take the water to the fields?

Shri S. A. Medhi: Previously it was decided that water channels should be made to carry water up to five cusecs. Now, it has been extended to one cusec. After that, the field channels have to be constructed by the cultivators and they have to be taken up by the State Governments. We are taking every step to make them realise that.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: My question was whether the Government is aware of

the fact that the main difficulty is with the channels which are defective.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The Government is aware, and steps have been taken to see that these channels are taken up. The States have been asked to take the help of *panchayat* and blocks to implement these schemes. The States have taken this up, and they have been asked to give certain concessions by way of grant and subsidies to encourage the growth of these channels.

Shri Lahri Singh: May I know whether it is under consideration of the Government to curtail the lengthy process of acquiring land for the construction of water courses so that the cultivators may utilise the water in proper time?

Shri Hathi: This is a question for the various project committees, and representatives of the Agricultural Department and the Collector form part of these committees, for the utilisation of power. So far as the main channels are concerned, that is under consideration.

Shri Subodh Hansda: It has been stated that there is some time-lag between the creation of the potential and the utilisation of water. May I know what was the time-lag in the case of the Damodar Valley Corporation, what are the reasons for the time-lag in spite of the fact that attempts have been made to utilise the created potential and may I know what steps are the Government taking in this matter?

Shri Hathi: The question of utilisation of the Damodar Valley Project stands on a different footing. There was a dispute between the West Bengal Government and the Damodar Valley Corporation itself about the utilisation of the water, the charges, etc. The channels were being maintained by the Damodar Valley Corporation while they lay within the jurisdiction of the West Bengal Government. Now, the West Bengal Government have taken over the maintenance of the channels.

Shri Himmatsinhji: I want to know whether the Government would consider the extension of the Rajasthan Canal to Kandla and Kutch?

Shri Hathi: That does not arise from this.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि बांधों की सिचाईकी जो क्षमता आंकी गई थी, उतनी इस्तेमाल हो रही है या कम हो रही है, क्या इस की कोई जांच पड़ताल हो रही है। यदि हां, तो कहां हो रही है, किस के द्वारा हो रही है और कब तक हो सकेगी ?

श्री हाथी : ८० प्रतिशत का उपयोग हो रहा है।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is definitely mentioned in the newspapers that a Committee has been appointed to examine what is the potential which is being utilised. His reply is quite different.

Shri Hathi: I said that 80 per cent of the potential created is being utilised at present.

Mr. Speaker: In the statement, it was 82.

Shri Hathi: 80 or 82.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that in some States concessional water-rates are being charged from cultivators though the field channels have not reached their land and no water has been supplied?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is a fact, as I said, that at the field level, that is, at the cultivator level, there is some shortage of construction of these channels, and that is not only due to the lack of potential created, but due to the work that has to be done by the cultivators and expedited by the State Government.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether apart from the construction of channels, the main difficulty in the full utilisation of irrigation potential is the increase in the

land tax, water tax and other allied things; if so, do Government propose to appoint a committee to go into all these questions and submit a comprehensive report?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: There is no point in appointing a committee.

Shri Thirumala Rao: He was pleased to state that in 1962 the potential was 12.63 million acres, and that in 1963 the actual utilisation was 10.63 million acres. Is it for that year only, or the cumulative potential created up to 1962 over a period of years? Also, was the utilisation over a period of years or just for that particular year?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: I said up to, in respect of both potential created and utilisation.

Shri Thirumala Rao: For how many previous years was it?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Since the beginning of the projects.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that in some of multi-purpose projects like DVC, actually water is not available either in the tertiaries or in the field channels during the period before the monsoon sets in, and that there is an excess of water when the monsoon sets in? Has any review been undertaken of this matter?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: We have not made any review of this kind.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कुछ ट्यूब वैल्स की सप्लाई ज्यादा है लेकिन डिमांड नहीं है। कुछ ट्यूब वैल स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स ने सिर्फ वोटर्स को प्लीज करने के लिए बनवाए हैं और वहां हाइडल और इर्रीगेशन दोनो डिपार्टमेंट . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I said yesterday also that inferences, imputations, innuendoes, etc., should not be brought into questions. Questions should be straight to elicit information.

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि मिनिस्टरों ने अपने इलेक्शन के लिए ट्यूबवैल बनवाए हैं। यह आप और मौके पर कह सकते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट यह है कि ४० ट्यूब वैल डेफिसिट में रन कर रहे हैं। तो इसका क्या इलाज है ?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know when the latest assessment was made in this matter, and whether it has come to the notice of Government that after the construction of the main dam, for three or four years the main canals were not taken in hand in the different States?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: As far as Rihand is concerned, the main canal and other channels were constructed as they were scheduled. There was no question of three or four years. They were constructed according to the time schedule.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि हीराकुड नहर योजना से किसानों को कोई फायदा नहीं मिला है और इस कारण किसानों का बड़ी नहर योजनाओं से आकर्षण हट गया है ?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is rather difficult to go into individual projects in considering the potential of the country.

श्री किशन पटनायक : कोई असेसमेंट किया गया कि फायदा हुआ है या नहीं ?

Gold Control Order

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*95. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Daji:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from goldsmiths after the changes introduced in the Gold Control Order;

(b) whether the alterations in the Gold Control Order have helped to ameliorate the unemployment situation among the goldsmiths and if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether any further changes are contemplated?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. Some representations have been coming in.

(b) The modifications made under the Ninth Amendment Rules with effect from the 23rd September, 1963 have helped the self-employed goldsmiths to some extent. Steps are also being taken to rehabilitate those who prefer to give up the profession of goldsmiths.

(c) The matter is under consideration and a Bill to replace the Gold Control Rules is being introduced during the current session.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it has been represented to the Government that the notification of 24th June 1963 bars refineries from refining gold ornaments above 14 ct. and dealers from selling gold of anything above 14 ct. purity? If that is so, may I know whether it is proposed to license dealers to refine and sell gold of 24 ct. purity and to allow ornament dealers to convert that gold using whatever alloy they desire?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I do not think any permission should be given to dealers either to sell gold ornaments above a purity of 14 ct. or to sell gold above 14 ct. purity.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government are aware that the requirement of obtaining certificates and of filing returns has caused great hardship to even the self-employed goldsmiths and if so, whether Government propose to relax the procedures?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid my hon. friend will forgive me if I am unable to answer an omnibus question of this nature. It is quite likely that in some cases it causes hardship, and the Government is endeavouring to remove those hardships.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: With reference to part (c) of the question, it is being stated that further changes are being contemplated in the rules. May I know whether the changes which are contemplated will be in the direction of further tightening up or relaxation of the rules from the point of view of ameliorating the unemployment position?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If it is possible to help to relieve the unemployment position, rules will be relaxed to that extent. If, on the other hand the purpose of the measure is to be defeated, the rules will have to be tightened up. Each case has to be decided on the merits. So, a general proposition is of no value at all.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how far gold prices have been brought down by the gold control order and how far the incidence of gold-smuggling has been reduced?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: With regard to the latter part of the question, if I know exactly how much gold has been smuggled into the country, I can say by how much the smuggling has been reduced or increased. That is a position which nobody knows. We can only make estimates and the hon. Member's estimate would be as good as mine. With regard to the first part of the question, I would suggest that the matter may be discussed at length when the Bill on Gold Control is taken up by this House.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: May I know whether it is not a fact that the amendments which have been introduced a few months back have almost made the gold control order ineffective? The whole gold control as contemplated by the Government has become sort of useless because of these contmplated changes. It it not time that the Government should either revert back to the old gold control order or completely remove it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Much as I would have liked to agree with the hon. Member, I must disagree with her views.

Shri Daji: Is the Government aware of the fact that on the 18th of this month there was a general protest strike throughout the country by all the goldsmiths and will this mighty protest be taken into account when modifying the rules?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot say I am aware of this mighty protest. There are protests galore about this matter. As I said, all these matters can be discussed when we take up this legislation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the representatives of the goldsmiths' organisation will be consulted at the time of introducing this legislation and whether they have forwarded any representation to the Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, Sir, the legislation that I propose to ask the leave of the House to introduce has taken more or less all facts into consideration. If there are any facts which have not been taken into consideration and which are brought to the notice by hon. Members, naturally, Government will give them the utmost consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether their organisation has been consulted. They have sent a representation. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that their representatives will be consulted before bringing forward a legislation.

Mr. Speaker: Assurances cannot be asked for and given during the Question Hour.

Shri Ranga: I would like to know whether there is any truth—I hope there is no truth—in what I heard from some responsible Members of this House that the Minister is not prepared to receive representations and deputations from these goldsmiths' organisations as well as jewellers now that he is considering the possibility of amending the Gold Control Order?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Gold Controller, Sir, has been asked to receive all these representations.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I asked whether there is any truth in what I have heard, that the Minister is not prepared to receive any more deputations.

Mr. Speaker: He said that it is because there is another authority who has been entrusted to receive all representations.

Shri Ranga: That is an executive authority. He is the highest authority here so far as the Cabinet is concerned. When they want to meet him why is he not prepared to receive them?

Mr. Speaker: That will be entering into an argument.

Shri Ranga: That is why I have asked for the information whether he has refused to receive them.

Mr. Speaker: According to him he has asked them to see the Gold Controller and he has said that their representations should go there.

Shri Ranga: After that, Sir, is there no stage where the Minister can be reached by the deputationists? This is a very important matter. Surely, Sir, it should be open to anyone here in this country who has any interest in this and who has an organisation

behind him to see the Minister and go on deputation to meet him.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, I agree with him, that ultimately the Minister is the final authority.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Repairs to gold ornaments of purity above 14 carats have been permitted to self-employed goldsmiths. Is it a fact that in small places there are goldsmiths who are carrying out repairs as self-employed goldsmiths and are at the same time working with bigger dealers, and that they are finding it difficult to get the necessary certificate whereas the bigger dealers are getting it under the term "self-employed goldsmiths"?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I should ask for notice. If the hon. Member would give specific instances I can make enquiries, but at the present moment I have to ask for notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that he has received certain representations from the goldsmiths after this new order had been promulgated. May I know what is the nature of these representations and, also, how many goldsmiths have come forward to give up their profession?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Statistics are not with me. That will depend upon the number who have been rehabilitated. I shall endeavour to place that figure, to the extent that is available wih me, at a later date. So far as representations are concerned, I get every day several scores of telegrams with this phrase "Gold Control must go". May be, they are also representations.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Irrespective of the fact that the Gold Control Order has been in force, sale and purchase of gold with more than 14 carat purity is going on and ornaments are being manufactured for marriage purposes. I want to know, so long as the order is in force, what steps Government are taking to have a strict control?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Steps are being evolved. I certainly agree that they are by no means complete or of such a character and intensity that they can prevent any evasion. I think until probably for a year or two this process must go on before we can say we have put down the abuse to any considerable extent.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the financial assistance that is being given to the State Governments for the rehabilitation of the goldsmiths is not being fully utilised and, if so, what is the reason?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As a matter of fact, I have received a representation from the Gujarat Government that they want more money than what is given to them.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What about the other State Governments which are not at all getting assistance?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Again, my difficulty is to answer a vague question. If a specific question is put, I will endeavour to collect the information from the State Government and place it before the House.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : इस प्रकार के एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री मुरारजी देसाई ने बतलाया था कि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश के लागू हो जाने से कितने इस काम के करने वाले व्यक्ति बेकार हुए हैं इस के हम आंकड़े एकत्रित कर रहे हैं, क्या वह आंकड़े एकत्रित हो चुके हैं यदि हां, तो उन की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा कि अभी माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि जब वह बिल आयगा उस वक्त हम कोशिश करेंगे कि इस सूचना को दें ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मेरा सवाल दूसरा था । पिछली पार्लियामेंट में आपने कहा था कि हम इस के आंकड़े एकत्रित कर रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने दिनों में वह एकत्रित हो चुके हैं या नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा मैंने कहा हम कोशिश करेंगे कि जब वह बिल पेश हो तो वह आंकड़े हम दे दें ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : बिल में तो आंकड़े आयेंग नहीं ।

Shri Sivasankaran *spoke in Tamil.* (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order order.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : माननीय वित्त मंत्री भी तामिल जानते हैं वे इसकाता मिल में जवाब दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह जानते हैं तो मैं नहीं जानता और जब तक मैं न समझू तब तक मैं उस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वे इसका अंग्रेजी में तर्जुमा कर दें और वह अंग्रेजी में बतला दें । वित्त मंत्री महोदय तामिल जानते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस की बिल्कुल इजाजत नहीं दे सकता । कल भी मैंने कहा था और आज दुबारा मैम्बर साहबान से अपील करता हूं कि इस मुल्क और कौम की एकता के लिये उन को कुछ और ज्यादा जिम्मदारी का अहसास करना चाहिये ।

Shri Rajaram: Sir, we are not able to follow what you are saying. We want a translation to be made in English.

Mr. Speaker: I am only appealing in the name of the unity of the country that we should rise higher and show greater sense of responsibility. That is the only appeal I am making.

Shri Manoharan: But I am very sorry to say that the hon. Member does not know English. He knows only Tamil. The Finance Minister also knows Tamil. In fact, he is a very good speaker in Tamil. So, let him give the answer.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, I made it clear that hon. Members can address the House only in two languages . . .

Shri Manoharan: But he does not know either of the two languages.

Mr. Speaker: If I am not allowed to finish the sentence, that is not a permissible procedure. It is only in two languages, Hindi or English, that the Members can address this House. Of course, there is a provision made, and that is for speeches only, that if an hon. Member does not know or cannot speak in Hindi or in English, he can, with the previous permission of the Speaker, make a speech in some other language, provided a translation of the same either in Hindi or in English is given to the Speaker in advance.

Shri Manoharan: But the supplementaries cannot be anticipated.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Subject to that provision that beforehand he gives a translation of his intended speech in Hindi or in English and gets the permission of the Speaker, he can make a speech in another language; not otherwise. I hope hon. Members would adhere to that. I would again appeal to the Members that otherwise it would only create confusion and would not take us anywhere.

Shri Manhoran: Excuse me, Sir. This is supplementary question which cannot be contemplated beforehand.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, supplementaries can be put only in Hindi or in English and not in any other language.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Since the hon. Member does not know either Hindi or English, why should he not be permitted to ask the question in his mother tongue and get it translated? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक बात अर्ज कर दूं कि अंग्रेजी के द्वारा इस देश की एकता नहीं रह सकेगी । अगर आप अंग्रेजी चलाते हैं, तो यह देश टूट जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर अंग्रेजी के द्वारा नहीं रह सकती, तो हिन्दी के द्वारा रहे ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस का यह मतलब नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस से मुझे कोई तकरार नहीं है । मैं इस झगड़े में नहीं पड़ रहा हूं । मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूं कि जो कुछ हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन . . .

Shri Manoharan: If he is prepared to reply, please allow him to do so.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे समझ आना चाहिये, ताकि मैं देख सकूं कि सवाल. . . .

An Hon. Member: He does not know English.

Mr. Speaker: I should first understand the question and see whether it is relevant, whether I should allow it and whether the hon. Minister is to answer it or not. Unless I decide that first, I will not ask the hon. Minister to reply to it. If some other presiding officer can be found who knows all the 14 languages much better, I am prepared to make way . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I remember aright, on an earlier occasion an hon. member on these benches here did ask a question in Bengali or Malayalam, it was translated by another colleague of his into English and it was answered . . . (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Simultaneous translation of all the 14 languages can be done . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We expect the ladies to be better disciplined. I remember that incident. If it is really a sincere and innocent one, I would not object to it. Sometimes I would allow it. I did allow that because at that time I thought it was really a genuine request . . . (*Interruption*). But because this one has just after the controversy that we had yesterday, the circumstance is different.

Shri Manoharan: It had nothing to do with that.

Mr. Speaker: If I adopt that procedure today, it would be pursued further and further and I would be nowhere at all and there would be no decision. Therefore I will request the hon. Members just to avoid this. I have made that appeal and I repeat it again and again that they should consider it.

Shri Manoharan: Do you mean to say that he has no business to be in this House? He does not now English nor does he follow Hindi. He knows only Tamil.

An Hon. Member: The hon. Finance Minister knows Tamil.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Should we not have a meeting of the various leaders with the hon. Leader of the House and yourself where we can discuss this matter because it will really mean shutting out supplementaries from those who do not know either Hindi or English? We can change the convention.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday this proposal was put forward and I assured the House that I will be convening a meeting very shortly. I had assured the House yesterday that I would be doing that. It was only yesterday that that proposal was made and I acceded to it. But I am doubtful whether we can open it out for all the languages even for supplementaries. I might just warn the House at this moment that even when we introduce the simultaneous translation, it would not be available for the Question Hour; it would not be helpful because there would be no interpreters available who could do it so quickly as to cover supplementaries and all those things. So, I am afraid, it would not be possible during the Question Hour.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We can get very good translators.

Shri Manoharan: We have to evolve some means to accommodate hon. Members who do not know either English or Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: If I am assured at this moment that it is a genuine request and that the hon. Member does not know either English or Hindi, his leader might interpret the purport of the question.

Shri Kandappan: The hon. Finance Minister knows Tamil.

Shri A. P. Sharma: On a point of order, Sir. You have already stated that proceedings in this House will be conducted either in English or in Hindi. That has been accepted in the Constitution also. Are we now going

to open a new chapter, a new practice against the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: Not at all. I have called a meeting of all the leaders and a decision will be taken there as to what procedure we shall adopt and see what procedure stands according to the Constitution and the law. But because once before the House had allowed an hon. Member this, I do not want it to appear that I am making any discrimination against a particular party. They should not feel that there is discrimination against them. That is why at this moment I have allowed it . . . (*Interruption*).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This should not be a precedent . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: How has a member who does not understand either Hindi or English been able to put a supplementary when the main question has not been understood by him?

Shri Rajaram: This is nothing but Hindi imperialism. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members must resume their seats.

Shri Rajaram: I want one clarification . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have already made myself sufficiently clear. No clarifications. Order, order.

Shri Manoharan: The hon. Member wants to know from the Finance Minister whether after the introduction of the Gold Control Order so many goldsmiths committed suicide—we understand there are so many goldsmith families who have committed suicide —and whether Government is proposing or contemplating to give any aid or anything to the bereaved families.

श्री किशन पटनायक : वित्त मंत्री तामिल में जवाब दें और बाद में उसका अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में किया जाये ।

Shri Imbichibava: On a point or order.

Mr. Speaker: He knows English! (*Interruptions*).

Shri Imbichibava *spoke in Malayalam.*

†Sir, I am raising a Point of Order. On many occasions in the past, after submitting the translation of my Malayalam speech in English previously, I have been allowed to speak in Malayalam. Furthermore, you yourself, Sir, have been allowing me to put supplementary questions in Malayalam without previously submitting the English translation and after putting up the questions in Malayalam, the translation of the same was made by one of my friends on the spot. Now, Sir, from what you have stated, I am afraid I will be standing to lose my previlege to put supplementary questions in Malayalam without previous English translation. I would, therefore, request you to kindly reconsider this question and accordingly give your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should sit down now.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question is very vague. At any rate, the information that Government has in its possession sufficiently indicates that after the relaxations made in the Gold Control Order there have been no such incidents reported in papers. But if the hon. Member is very keen that the matter should be brought to the notice of the Government, it would be better for him to approach the Madras Government and if the Madras Government feels that there is any case, I am sure they will do what is necessary.

Linking of Power Ssytems in different States

\+

***96.** **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Warior:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

† English translation of speech delivered in Malayalam.

Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Srimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to link up power systems in different States is being opposed by certain States;

(b) the States which have agreed to this proposal; and

(c) the benefits that would accrue from this proposal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) All the States with whom the question of interlinking the systems has been discussed, have now agreed to the proposal.

(c) The inter-connection of power systems would enable beneficial exchange of power between the State concerned, result in substantial reduction in standby capacities, and in economy in operation, and also enable optimum utilisation of the resources available for generation of power.

It has been estimated that on all-India basis, the inter-connection of the various systems by the end of the Third Plan, would yield additional load carrying capacity to the extent of 1110 MW resulting in saving of Rs. 99·5 crores in capital outlay, and Rs. 9·42 crores in annual working expenditure.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know what will be the administrative machinery to look after the progress and the working of this scheme and where will this machinery be located, whether in Delhi or in some other place?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: That is rather too early to say because this linking of power systems will only be possible after all the States have given their consent as to how they will come into this scheme. At present, we have only two linking grids, one in the south and the other in the north. It is for the other States to decide.

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Shri Buta Singh: The hon. Minister replied that he has not received the consent of all the States. May I know the names of the States which have not been able to give their views so far and the reasons for that?

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hathi): Generally the question was discussed and almost all the recommendations were agreed to in principle that there should be such an inter-connection. But, so far as the regional grids are concerned, the details are being obtained from the various States. The northern States of Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan, and the States in the southern zone, namely Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have agreed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lodi House Hostel

*98. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred in connection with the construction of Lodi House hostel on Link Road, New Delhi; and

(b) whether the living rooms are proposed to be altered and improved so as to make them habitable with a modicum of comfort?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) An amount of Rs 35·43 lakhs has so far been spent on the

construction of Lodi House hostel on Link Road, New Delhi.

(b) No. The rooms are reasonably comfortable.

Equipment from Soviet Union

*99. **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 629 on the 12th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a team of Soviet experts has visited India to settle the prices of the equipment regarding Neyveli Stage II and Obra Power Station;

(b) if so, the decisions taken;

(c) whether the reports regarding these projects have been examined by Government; and

(d) if so, when the work on these projects is likely to be started?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Preliminary works are already in hand.

Blood Bank and Research Institute

*100. **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1155 on the 29th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the office of "Blood Bank and Research Institute" is still located in 'P' Block, New Delhi;

(b) whether any rent is in arrears from the Institute; and

(c) under what rules the premises were allotted to the Institute?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. The building was vacated on 17th October, 1963.

(b) Yes, a sum of Rs. 5349·10 nP. is due.

(c) Office accommodation was allotted on leave and license basis on payment of rent.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

*१०१ **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री गो० महन्ती :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों में अब तक कितना नकद धन, सोना तथा सोने के जेवर एकत्र हुए हैं ;

(ख) एकत्र किये गये धन में से अब तक कितनी रकम विभिन्न मदों पर व्यय की गई है ; और

(ग) इस कोष के लिये धन संग्रह का कार्य कब तक चालू रखने का विचार है ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रखा जा रहा है । **[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० १८६७/६३]**

(ख) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष समिति ने अब तक रक्षा सम्बन्धी साजसामान खरीदने के लिये २७.२७ करोड़ रुपये और सेना के जवानों की सुख-सुविधा और उनके परि-

वारों के कल्याण के लिये ७१ लाख रुपय की मंजूरी दी है ।

(ग) जब तक संकट कालीन स्थिति बनी रहेगी ।

Water Supply in Delhi

*102. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 93 on the 17th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a further report of the Expert Committee with regard to the measures necessary for increasing the output and improving the distribution system of the water supply in Delhi has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir. The Committee is collecting certain data regarding the distribution system.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Price Line

*103. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken during the last three months to hold the price line; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). I place a statement on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1868/63].

दिल्ली वृहद् योजना

*१०४ श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० दास :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली बृहद योजना (मास्टर प्लान) को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है ;

(ख) क्या योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब के कुछ क्षत्रों के अर्जन के लिये जो बातचीत चल रही थी उस के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है तथा इस योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां, । यह १-९-१९६२ को लागू भी हो गई है ।

(ख) दिल्ली वृहद योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब के किसी क्षेत्र के अर्जन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है । योजना में दिल्ली संघ क्षेत्र से बाहर

के किसी प्रदेश को शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी० १८६६/६३]

Housing Schemes

*105. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Bishan Chander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made fresh allocation of funds to various States to expedite the implementation of centrally aided housing schemes in the current year;

(b) if so, the basis on which allocation is made to each State; and

(c) whether the Third Plan targets will be fulfilled by this fresh allocation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The allocations recently made were the normal annual allocations. No fresh allocations have been made in addition to this. The basis on which allocations are made to the States is the provision made by the States themselves in their annual Plans.

Uniform Medical Courses

*106. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to introduce uniform medical courses in all the Medical Colleges for M.B.B.S.; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to standardise the courses?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). In 1959 the Medical Council of India appointed an Under-graduate Medical Curriculum Revision Sub-Committee to make recommendations with regard to the revision of the Under-Graduate medical curriculum, in the light of the latest developments and advancements in medical education all over the world. The object was to so devise the medical course in India as to give the new medical graduates the requisite knowledge and skill to practise medicine within the shortest possible time and suitable to the needs of the country. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were considered by the Medical Council of India and were forwarded on 15th June, 1962 to all the Universities most of whom have put them into operation with effect from the academic session of 1963.

मद्रास में स्वर्ण शोधक कारखाना

*१०७. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री ५ सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५१७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्रास में स्वर्ण शोधक कारखाने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) भारत के अन्य किन स्थानों पर ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) मद्रास सरकार ने, मद्रास में सोना साफ करने का कारखाना चलाने के लिये, औद्योगिक सहकारिता समिति (इंडस्ट्रियल कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी) को ३ लाख रुपये कर्ज देने की मंजूरी दे दी है और आवश्यक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति, निदेशक मण्डल

(बोर्ड ग्राफ डाइरेक्टर्स) के गठन और योजना की दूसरी बातों के लिये भी मंजूरी दे दी है

(ख) अभी तक किसी दूसरे इलाके से इस तरह का कोई और प्रस्ताव नहीं आया ।

Upgrading of Madras City

*108. **Shri G. Mohanty:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of upgrading Madras city to 'A' Class;

(b) the names of other cities that are under such consideration; and

(c) the criteria for classifying city as 'A' class city?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). According to the criterion adopted on the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission, cities with a population exceeding 20 lakhs have been classified as 'A' Class cities for the purposes of the grant of compensatory (city) and house rent allowances to the Central Government servants. Following the requests received for regrading certain cities, Government are examining whether any more suitable criterion apart from population can be evolved for this purpose.

Pre-Fab. Housing Factory

*109. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up another pre-fab. housing factory in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present and the steps taken for its early set up?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to send, shortly, a team of officers to the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia to inspect the types of prefabrication plants available there and negotiate the purchase of the most suitable type.

Private Finance Companies

*110. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have regulated the activities of private finance companies;

(b) if so, the nature of regulation; and

(c) whether there is any limit beyond which they cannot charge interest on any investment?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The scope and content of the question is not clear. Government however have currently under examination the working of certain types of Finance Companies.

Remittances from Abroad

*111. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the remittances out of Indians' earnings abroad received in the country during each of the last five years;

(b) whether Government are aware of a wide-spread black-marketing of

foreign exchange earned and held abroad; and

(c) the shape these malpractices take and how Government propose to deal with the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a)

	(Rs. Crores)
1958	46·6
1959	45·5
1960	34·9
1961	29·0
1962 (Preliminary)	25·0

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These are mainly in the nature of compensatory payments. The Enforcement Directorate is keeping a vigil on such activities.

Power Crisis in Kanpur

*112. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Swell:
Shri Heda:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious power crisis occurred recently in Kanpur;

(b) whether State Government of U.P. has approached Centre for help in solving this acute problem;

(c) whether Centre has given some help in this matter; and

(d) if so, in what respect?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh asked for some assistance only from Army authorities;

(c) and (d). The Minister for Irrigation and Power and two Members of the Central Water and Power Commission visited Kanpur and tendered advice to U.P. authorities about the measures to be taken to meet the situation.

Flat Ownership Scheme

*113. **Shri Dhaon:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Chatter Singh:
Shri Heda:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have suggested to the State Government to enact legislation to curb misuse of flat ownership scheme; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:) (a) and (b). The States have been advised to enact legislation on the lines of The Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Regulation of the promotion of construction, sale, management and transfer) Bill, 1963 as and when they are satisfied that the promoters of ownership flats are indulging in malpractices.

Rural Water Supply Scheme

*114. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri V. B. Deo:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri S. B. Patil:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed scheme

has been prepared for providing minimum potable water supply facilities in the rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the amounts allotted and utilised for this purpose; and

(c) which parts of the country have so far been benefited by the implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1870/63].

Kosi and Gandak Projects

*115. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Nepalese engineers met in New Delhi in October to discuss outstanding questions concerning the Kosi and Gandak schemes;

(b) the State which participated in the conference;

(c) the findings of the meeting; and

(d) whether further discussion on Gandak and Kosi projects are to be held in Nepal?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held with the Chief Engineer, Nepal at Delhi on the 19th October, 1963. The Chief Engineers of U.P. and Bihar as also engineers of the Central Water and Power Commission participated in the discussions.

(c) An agreed programme of river training works in respect of the Gandak and Kosi Projects to be executed before the onset of the next monsoon was drawn up with a view to giving as much protection as possible to vulnerable lands and habitations in Nepal and India. It was also decided that orders for the generating sets for the Gandak Power House should be placed immediately.

(d) Not yet arranged.

Utilisation of Foreign Aid

*116. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed by Government to go into the question of utilisation of foreign aid has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Family Planning

*117. **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether family planning plan targets are likely to be achieved at the end of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the impact made on urban and rural population; and

(c) whether out of Rs. 27 crores only 5.7 crores have been spent and if so, the reasons for this shortfall?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1871/63].

Yoga Research Advisory Committee

*118. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Yoga Research Advisory Committee on the therapeutical aspects of Yoga;

(b) whether it proposes to bring out any publication of its conclusions; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir, not at present.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The Committee has had two meetings at which it was decided that the evaluation of Yoga Therapy should be conducted on selected diseases of psychosomatic origin, for which a high percentage of cure is claimed, in selected institutions at Bombay and Delhi. It was also considered that the training of Yoga Bramacharies at an Institute in Alampuram should be examined. Further, that the method to be followed in the researches together with the criteria for cure should be examined by a Committee. The recommendations of the Committee are being pursued.

Delhi's Water Supply

*119. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi's water supply suffered a complete breakdown on the 30th September, 1963 particularly in those areas served by Chandrawal and Wazirabad Water Works;

(b) if so, the cause of the breakdown; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such breakdowns?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir. Supply was, however, on a restricted scale for 2-1|2 hours.

(b) The interruption of supply was due to failure of bus-bar insulator, which is something very rare and consequent suspension of electricity.

(c) The Central Water and Power Commission have been directed to advise the Delhi Electricity Authorities in regard to the improvement of the system.

पंजाब-दिल्ली-उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत् प्रणाली

*१२०. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब तथा दिल्ली बोर्डों ने अपनी विद्युत प्रणाली को मिलाना स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिजली के संभरण तथा व्यय पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस अनुकलित चालन योजना के अधीन, भाकड़ा के बाएं किनारे पर स्थित बिजली घर के पांचवें उत्पादन यूनिट के चालू होने से अन्तर्राज्य प्रणालियों की स्थिर

क्षमता में लगभग ११० एम० डब्ल्यु० की वृद्धि लाना सम्भावित है । इससे पूंजीगत परिव्यय में १० करोड़ रुपये की बचत होगी और पंजाब की जलीय प्रणालियों से परवर्तित विद्युत के उपभोग से वार्षिक चालू-खर्चे में ६० लाख रुपये की बचत होगी । इस बचत में ईंधन खर्च में जो बचत होगी, वह भी सम्मिलित है ।

दामोदर घाटी निगम

२५२. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम ने मत्स्यपालन का भी काम शुरू कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ग) इस व्यवसाय से निगम को कितना लाभ/हानि हुई ; और

(घ) क्या निगम की स्थापना जिन उद्देश्यों से हुई थीं उनमें मत्स्यपल भी शामिल था ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) १६५२–५३ से ।

(ग) १६६२–६३ के अन्त तक मछली बेच कर, अधिशुल्क के रूप में, और मछली पकड़ने के लाइसेंसों को दे कर कुल पावती २,८४,३६२ रुपये की हुई है और इस काल तक का खर्चा १७,४०,८३६ रुपये है । इस स्कीम से कोई खास आमदनी नहीं हुई है क्योंकि यह अभी विकास व्यवस्था में है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । दामोदर घाटी निगम मत्स्यपालन का काम उपसंबंधी व्यवसाय के रूप में कर रही है ।

दामोदर घाटी निगम

२५३. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम ने सिंचाई का जो लक्ष्य पहले निर्धारित किया था उसमे कमी कर दी गई है ;

(ख) पूर्व निश्चित लक्ष्य क्या था और संशोधित लक्ष्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई की दर अधिक होने के कारण किसान इससे लाभ नहीं उठा पाते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख)	प्रारम्भिक लक्ष्य (एकड़ों में)	पुनरवलोकित लक्ष्य
खरीफ	१०,४४,००	६,७३,०००
रबी	३,००,०००	५५,०००

(ग) तथा (घ). सिंचाई के लिये पानी के परचून दर पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाते हैं । राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

फिल्म वित्त निगम

२५४. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वित्त** मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फिल्म वित्त निगम ने कतिपय फिल्म कम्पनियों को फिल्म निर्माण के लिये ऋण दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे फिल्म कम्पनियां कौन सी हैं, तथा प्रत्येक को दिये गये ऋण की राशि क्या है ; और

(ग) फिल्मों का नाम क्या होगा, ये किस भाषा में और कब तक बनेंगी ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है। [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया,** देखिये संख्या एल० टी० १८७२–६३]

Emergency Risk Insurance

255. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any revision in rates charged on Emergency Risk Insurance has been given effect to and if so, the date from which it has come in force; and

(b) what are the reasons for taking this step now and whether the present prevailing circumstances warrant this change?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. The rates were revised three times as follows:

With effect from	Goods Scheme	Factories Scheme
	Rates per hundred rupees of insurable value	
1-4-1963	10 nP.	15 nP.
1-7-1963 .	7·50 nP.	11·25 nP.
1-10-1963 . .	6 nP.	10 nP.

(b) The premium for Emergency Risks Insurance is not a fiscal levy and has been varied from time to time in the light of assessment of the risks.

Cholera in Madras State

257. **Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases affected by cholera and deaths due to cholera in the Thanjevur District, Madras State during the current year;

(b) the nature and extent of Central assistance given to Madras Government for eradication of cholera during the current year; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the assistance given to the Madras Government in view of the high incidence of cholera cases in the State?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A total of 1503 cholera cases is reported to have occurred during the current year upto the week ending the 26-10-1963 in Thanjavur District of Madras. Of these, 663 cases proved fatal.

(b) No Central assistance was asked for or given to the State Governments for eradication of cholera, but central assistance is available for protected water supply. which will prevent cholera and other gestro intestinal diseases.

(c) Does not arise.

Cauvery Water for Madras

258. **Shri M. G. Thengondar:**
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the Cauvery waters to Madras City for drinking purposes with American help;

(b) if so, when the project would be started; and

(c) the details of the project?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Bhusandpur Refugee Colony

259. **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees that have been rehabilitated in the

Bhusandpur refugee colony in Puri District;

(b) whether all the refugees there are from East Pakistan only; and

(c) the total amount spent so far by Government over them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 910 displaced families.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 29.30 lakhs (Rs. 19.92 lakhs under loan and Rs. 9.38 lakhs under grant).

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in Orissa

260. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government to provide Rs. 16 lakhs a year to be spent towards the education of children of goldsmiths who became unemployed on account of Gold Control Order;

(b) whether the amount is being sanctioned;

(c) whether it will be an ad-hoc grant or recurrent expenditure on annual basis; and

(d) if the request is not being accepted, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Assessment of Taxes in Rajasthan

261. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total assessment made in respect of income-tax in Rajasthan during the last five years ending 31st March, 1963;

(b) the amount of recoveries made during the corresponding period;

(c) the total assessment made in respect of Estates Duty in Rajasthan during the last five years ending 31st March 1963;

(d) the amount of recoveries made during the corresponding period;

(e) the total assessment made in respect of Wealth Tax in Rajasthan in the last four years ending with March 31, 1962; and

(f) the amount of recoveries made during the corresponding period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

Indigenous System of Medicine

262. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Working Group has been set up, to formulate development schemes for the indigenous system of medicine; and

(b) if so, who are represented in the said Group and what are the terms of references for its working?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). In connection with the preparation of long-term economic development plan for the period 1966—81 and more specifically for the preparation of projects for the Fourth Plan, various Working Groups have been set up. A statement showing the composition of the Working Group for the Indigenous System of Medicine and Sub-Group for Homoeopathy is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1873/63].

Irrigation and Power Schemes in Orissa

263. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage acreage of land

being irrigated through Government schemes prepared by Government during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans period in Orissa;

(b) the proportion this acreage bears to the total irrigated land in Orissa; and

(c) the names of main power and irrigation schemes under preparation in Orissa, during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Cuttack Town

264. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 26 lakhs of Rupees have been sanctioned for the development of Cuttack Town (Orissa);

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme; and

(c) whether any amount of money has been sanctioned by Central Government for this Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a), (b) and (c). Government have not sanctioned any amount for the development of Cuttack Town. However, Cuttack Water Supply Scheme costing Rs. 51·24 lakhs and Drainage Scheme costing Rs. 28.105 lakhs were approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban) during the II Plan period. The pattern of Central assistance was 100 per cent loan.

Medical Colleges

265. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of existing Medical Colleges, State-wise;

(b) the number of Medical Colleges proposed to be started during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the extent of shortage of medical graduates at present and the estimated shortfall in the Third Plan target in this respect?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A list showing existing 78 medical colleges State-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1874/63]. Besides these foundation stone of Meerut Medical College has been laid and Sholapur Medical College has been inaugurated recently. Proposals for the upgrading of Arya Medical School, Ludhiana into a college are being worked out.

(b) Four medical colleges already included in the Plan are likely to be started during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) The present shortage of medical graduates in relation to the Third Plan target is estimated to be about 2,000. The target is likely to be exceeded by the end of the Plan period.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme Collections

266. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected towards Compulsory Deposit Scheme till the 21st September, 1963 State-wise;

(b) the amount spent for printing of the forms regarding Compulsory Deposit Scheme; and

(c) the expenditure made on administrative machinery for collections towards Compulsory Deposit Scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is

laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1875/63].

(b) Excluding Scheduled Banks, whose figures are not yet available, the total amount of expenditure on the printing of forms etc. has been of the order of Rs. 11.47 lakhs.

(c) Apart from the expenditure of the Deposit Offices who have to be re-imbursed of their actual cost on a no-profit, no-loss basis, no additional administrative expenditure has been incurred by Government on the working of these Schemes. Complete information of the costs of the various Deposit Offices is not yet available.

Ballemela Project

267. **Shri Chattar Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some negotiations were being carried on with the Soviet Union for the supply of equipment for the Ballemela project;

(b) if so, whether they were done through the State Government or any private company has been entrusted with the task of negotiation with the Soviet Government; and

(c) what is the progress so far made in regard to the Ballemela Project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary negotiations with the USSR authorities are being conducted by the Orissa Government in consultation with the Central Government.

(c) Preliminary works are in progress. Construction machinery worth Rs. 3:00 crores is being arranged from the USSR under the Trade Agreement. Specifications for the generating plant and equipment have been prepared.

School Dental Clinics

268. **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are considering to open school dental clinics in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for opening such clinics;

(c) how far they will be helpful in regard to adequate dental attention; and

(d) the cost for setting up each clinic?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The opening of school dental clinics is desirable as the incidence of dental diseases in children is very high. The detection of such diseases in the early stages would enable preventive as well as curative measures. The proposals have to be formulated and implemented by the State Governments.

(d) The estimated cost of a dental clinic is about Rs. 14,000 recurring and Rs. 20,000 non-recurring.

Detention of Japanese T.V. Team by Customs Authorities

269. **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three members of a Japanese T.V. and film team were held up along with their baggage by the Customs Authorities on the 26th September, 1963; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their detention?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The reference apparently is to the members of the Asahi Broadcasting Corporation Photographic Team which came to India in September last. The team arrived at Palam at about midnight on the 26th September, 1963. Their goods were cleared on the 28th September. This was because of the delay in the observance of the relevant Import Trade Control formalities by the Team.

तस्कर व्यापार के लिये गिरफ्तारी

२७०. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :**
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १२ सितम्बर, १९६३ को आसाम के ४ आदिमजातीय व्यक्ति चार हजार से ज्यादा घड़ियां सिंगापुर से लाते हुए पालम हवाई अड्डे पर पकड़े गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी): (क) यह सच है कि ११ सितम्बर, १९६३ को पालम हवाई अड्डे पर सीमा-शुल्क (कस्टम्स) अधिकारियों ने ७ भारतीय नागरिकों के पास से, जो सिंगापुर से आये थे, लगभग ४००० घड़ियां और कुछ और चीजें बरामद कीं । इस सम्बन्ध में असम के किसी आदिवासी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) इन लोगों को १२ सितम्बर, १९६३ को मिजस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया गया था । इन में से दो को जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया है । बाकी अभी मजिस्ट्रट की हिरासत में हैं । मामले का अभी निबटारा नहीं हुआ । सबूत मिलने पर, अगर मुनासिब समझा गया, तो विभागीय कारंवाई पूरी होने के बाद, अदालत में मुकदमा चलाया जायेगा ।

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in Kerala

271. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of financial assistance given to Kerala Government for rehabilitating goldsmiths rendered unemployed as a result of the Gold Control Order;

(b) how much of this assistance has been utilised so far;

(c) the total number of goldsmiths rendered unemployed in the State as a result of the Gold Control Order; and

(d) the number of goldsmiths so far rehabilitated?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A loan of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been given to the Government of Kerala for the rehabilitation of displaced goldsmiths.

(b) to (d). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and it will be placed on the table of the House when received.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in Madras

272. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Government had requested the Centre for financial assistance to rehabilitate the goldsmiths rendered unemployed in the State as a result of the Gold Control Order;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance sought for; and

(c) the nature and extent of assistance given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 25,862 as grant and Rs. 30,53,000 as loan.

(c) A sum of Rs. 7,46,800 has been given as loan. The question of giving further assistance is under consideration.

Leprosy and Filaria Eradication Programmes

273. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress in the leprosy and filaria eradication programmes has not been satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any new measures are proposed to be taken to step up the programmes?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There is no programme yet for eradication of filaria or leprosy. National Programmes for the control of leprosy and filariasis have, however, been undertaken since the First Five Year Plan and have been in progress. So far as leprosy is concerned, it may be stated that from an assessment of one control unit done by the Indian Council of Medical Research, at Tirukeilur in Madras State (worst affected State in India), it has been revealed that the prevalence rate has fallen appreciably from 5·9 per cent to 4·5 per cent in five years' time which suggests that the programme is having effect. Such assessment studies are also proposed to be conducted in future in all the Leprosy Control Centres established so far in the country.

As regards filaria, it may be stated that the control measures consisted of antimosquito measures and mass therapy with diethylcarbamazine. The former consisted of indoor residual spraying in rural areas and anti-larval measures with barrier spraying in urban areas. Spraying of houses with dieldrin (supplied under T.C.M. aid) or with high gamme B.H.C. (from Government of India funds) did not, however, produced the expected results. Therefore, residual insecticide spraying has been given up under the Programme.

About 63 lakhs of persons were administered diethylcarbamazine tablets. The drug, however, caused unpleasant reactions in some individuals, did not produce complete disappearance of microfilariae in the blood of some of the infected persons and the decline in the infectivity rate of mosquitoes after the drug administration was also not appreciable. It was, therefore, decided that mass therapy should be discontinued till a comparatively non-toxic drug becomes available.

Anti-larval measures mainly using mosquito larvicidal oil, and by minor engineering methods have been in force in urban areas. A definite reduction has been noted in the transmission of filariasis, wherever these measures were adequately undertaken. The future programme is mainly based on those measures and state governments have been asked to act accordingly.

The control of filaria is closely linked up with the formulation and implementation of schemes of drainage and the risk of filaria has expanded on account of non-association of drainage schemes with schemes of water supply and setting up of industries. It has now been decided that drainage schemes must be given priority in filarious areas and that schemes of piped water supply which are unaccompanied by schemes of drainage should not be accepted. The proposal for the fourth five year plan will include provisions for the provision of drainage and control of filaria.

Foreign Travel

274. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have relaxed or propose to relax restriction on foreign exchange facilities for foreign travel in respect of certain categories of persons; and

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table giving the details of the proposed relaxation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A review of the travel restrictions was made recently and the following changes were introduced with effect from 4th October, 1963:

(i) A more liberal policy in granting 'P' form clearance to those invited with full hospitality from foreign governments and reputable international organizations for promotion of cultural, educational, scientific and professional interests is being allowed. However, 'P' form clearance would normally be allowed to a limited number of invitees who would also be given the facility of some foreign exchange to enable them to meet incidental expenses. In addition requests will be considered for such persons to spend some time, not exceeding one week, at other places *en route*, but additional foreign exchange would not be released for the purpose.

(ii) In regard to the study of non-technical subjects, the previous restrictions that the student must take up a course of study only at one of the selected universities has been withdrawn. Provided the student satisfies the criterion of minimum educational qualification in India, he is now free to take up the study of approved non-technical subjects at any university of his choice.

(iii) Exchange was being released previously only to correspondents of news agencies to proceed to cover important international events. It has now been decided to extend this facility to the correspondents of newspapers of standing provided the journalist is a permanent employee of the paper and has been working for it for at least two years. Applications for release of foreign exchange from freelance journalists are also being considered.

Government propose to keep travel regulations under constant review with a view to considering any possible changes from time to time.

Floods in Delhi

275. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the time table for completing the work on Najafgarh Nulla;

(b) whether an effort has been made to fix responsibility for the delays in completing the work;

(c) whether representations have been made to Government to create a separate irrigation department to look after Delhi's "drains of sorrow", which have been a source of chronic floods; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is being examined.

(c) yes.

(d) The suggestion is being examined.

Foreign Exchange to Journalists in U.K.

276. { **Shri Bade:**
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian Journalists who visited United Kingdom in June, 1963 had applied for some foreign exchange to cover the pocket expenses in U.K. for about a month; and

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange was granted to them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. Some Journalists had applied to the Reserve Bank for foreign exchange in connection with their visit to U. K.

(b) No foreign exchange was released in their favour as, according to the normal regulations in force at that time, Indian nationals going abroad on invitations from foreign Governments, Organisations etc. were not eligible for release of foreign exchange. The regulations have since been revised.

बांधों का टूटना

२७७. { **श्री बड़े :**
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बांधों के टूटने फूटने के बारे में क्या सरकार कोई समिति नियुक्त करने जा रही है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने ऐसी दुर्घटना फिर न हो, इसके बारे में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार किया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार विचार कर रही है कि इस विषय में क्या किया जाए ।

Gastro-Enteritis Cases

278. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether stray cases of gastroenteritis have been reported from the recent flood-affected districts like Ferozabad (U.P.), Rohtak and Ambala (Punjab); and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the spread of this disease in other parts of the country?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). It is understood from the Government of Punjab that stray cases of gastro-enteritis have been reported from the flood-affected areas in that State but that there has been no out-break. Steps were taken by the State Government to chlorinate all the water supply sources in flood-affected areas in the State. Anti-fly measures have also been taken by the State Government by spraying insecticides and liberal use of Gammexine Dust on the breeding places.

The requisite information from the Government of Uttar Pradesh is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Anti-Small-Pox Drug

279. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new anti-smallpox drug by the code name

of BW 33-T-55 which was discovered by some British medical research scientists and which is claimed to be far more effective in controlling smallpox than vaccination, has been tried in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the extent of this drug's success and whether there is any proposal to manufacture it in India?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) It is a fact that trials have been conducted in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Madras with a new anti-smallpox drug which goes under the code name of Burroughs Wellcome Compound 33-T-57 (not 33-T-55) by scientists of the Burroughs Wellcome in collaboration with other scientists under the auspices of the World Health Organisation. It is, however, not a fact that this drug is claimed to be more effective than vaccination in controlling smallpox or that it will replace vaccination.

(b) The drug has been found to be successful in contacts of cases of smallpox. Among 1101 contacts treated with this drug, there were only 3 cases of smallpox whereas among 1126 contacts not treated with the drug, there were 78 cases with 12 deaths.

There is no proposal so far to manufacture this drug in India, as it is still in the stage of clinical trials.

Constitution House, New Delhi

280. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual maintenance costs of Constitution House since 1-4-1957;

(b) the annual income from the same during the said period; and

(c) the average number of rooms occupied every month during this period?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The collection of information would involve considerable time and labour, which, it is considered, would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Bank of China

281. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 100 on the 17th August 1963 and state:

(a) whether the proceedings in connection with the liquidation of the Bank of China have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the findings and results of the investigation into the books and records of the bank?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The liquidation of the bank is still in progress. The special investigation of the books of the bank by the officer deputed by the Central Intelligence Department has not been completed. An officer of the Reserve Bank has, however, been deputed to assist this special investigating officer and efforts are being made to expedite the investigation.

Committee on Housing

282. { Shri Bishanchander Seth: Shri B. P. Yadava: Shri Dhaon: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to appoint a high level Committee to co-ordinate and bring under one authority the work relating to housing in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to be set up; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). A Committee of 5 Secretaries to Government and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to examine the arrangements that exist at present for dealing with matters relating to Housing in Delhi and to suggest ways to improve them. The Committee has already started functioning.

Leprosy Patients

283. **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal for establishing a reconstruction surgery unit for deformed hands of the leprosy patients;

(b) if so, when and where this project will be established; and

(c) the amount to be spent on this project?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A number of reconstructive surgery units are working in the country with Government help. A new unit is just being set up at Madhupur by Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal which is receiving assistance from Government of India. More units will be established in due course at suitable places.

A constructive surgery unit for leprosy patients is functioning at the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, and a number of hospitals in Madras, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore, West Bengal, Kerala, Assam and Uttar Pradesh, are also doing reconstructive surgery.

(c) The amount spent on the reconstructive surgery unit at the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, is Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Assistance given to voluntary agencies for leprosy work is Rs. 18.59 lakhs during the last 3 years.

Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicines

286. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions which have been regularly paid grant-in-aid by Central Government for research and development of the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicines in the country during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the total amount paid so far; and

(c) the net result of these researches?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1876/63].

Ayurvedic System of Medicine

288. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to introduce Ayurvedic system of Medicine or integrated course of medicine in the Universities in the country to meet the emergency and to meet in a greater measure the medical needs in the rural areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indus Commission

289. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permanent Indus Commission set up under the Indus Water's Treaty 1960 has undertaken a tour of inspection of the lower reaches of Ravi; and

(b) if so, the main findings of the Commission?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Commission, in its sixth part of the First General Tour of inspection undertaken in August 1963 in accordance with Article VIII(4)(c) of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, inspected the lower reaches of the river Ravi and ascertained facts connected with the various developments and works thereon.

Refund of C.D.S. Deposits

290. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Compulsory Deposit contributions collected by Government from non-income-tax payers before the enforcement of the remodifications in the Scheme exempting these people from the purview of the Scheme;

(b) how much of these collections have been refunded;

(c) the number of persons to whom the refund has been made; and

(d) to how many persons the amount is yet to be refunded?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 159 lakhs approximately.

(b) Complete information from all the deposit offices is not available. Withdrawals so far reported amount to Rs. 20.25 lakhs.

(c) 1.39 lakhs.

(d) 12.92 lakhs.

Administrative Machinery for Compulsory Deposits Scheme

291. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. B. Raju:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what additional recurring expenditure is to be incurred for maintaining the additional administrative machinery to be maintained for collections of compulsory deposits under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme for Income-tax Payers;

(b) the number of persons covered under this scheme; and

(c) the amount collected up to date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Apart from the expenditure of the various Deposit Offices in receiving these deposits, no additional administrative expenditure is incurred by Government for the collection of the deposits under the Income-tax Payers Scheme.

(b) About one and a half million.

(c) Rs. 437 lakhs.

Gold Control Order

292. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the changes that have

been made in the administrative set-up connected with the enforcement of the Gold Control Order?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Gold Board has been abolished and an Administrator has been appointed with headquarters at Delhi to perform among other functions those which were earlier entrusted to the Board. All the work relating to policy matters as well as enforcement has been centralised in the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. Certain aspects of control such as certification of goldsmiths have been entrusted to State Government agencies and Gold Control Officers are being posted in each State to co-ordinate the work.

झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी योजना

२९३. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री बाल्मीकी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री दे० द० पुरी :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री धवन :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों को कुछ प्लाट देने का निश्चय हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां और कितने ; और

(ग) क्या प्लाट देने के लिए कुछ शर्तें भी रखी गई हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया, [**देखिए संख्या एल टी-१८७७।६३**],

(ग) अब अनधिवासियों (स्क्वेटर) को सब प्लौट किराये पर दिये जा रहे हैं । उन पात्र अनधिवासियों को, जिनके नाम जून-जुलाई, १९६० की जनगणना में दर्ज हैं, और जो सरकारी कर्मचारी, या स्थानीय निकायों के कर्मचारी, या प्रवासी मजदूर नहीं हैं, ८० वर्ग गज के प्लौट दिये जायेंगे, जब कि अप अनधिवासियों को २५ वर्ग गज के प्लौट दिये जा सकते हैं ।

विदेशी बैंकों में खाते

२९४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी बैंकों में मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों के खातों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कुछ और जानकारी सरकार को सितम्बर, १९६३ के पश्चात् मिली है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ कम्पनियों, व्यापारिक संगठनों और व्यापारियों के भी खाते विदेशी बैंकों में हैं ; और

(ग) भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कुछ और आदेश भी जारी किये हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Chit Funds in Delhi

295. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri H. C. Heda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the necessary regulations have been framed to extend the Madras Chit Fund Act, 1961 to the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken to enforce the Act?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No.

(b) and (c). As the Madras Government has not yet framed the necessary rules under the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961, or brought the Act into force in any area in that State, it has not been possible to take further action, in pursuance of the notification which was issued some time ago extending the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 to the Union territory of Delhi. The Madras Government has been addressed, with a view to getting the issue of the rules and the enforcement of the Act expedited.

Kuttiyadi Hydro-Electric Project

296. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far to execute the Kuttiyadi Hydro-electric project in Kerala; and

(b) when this project will be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Preliminary work such as construction of buildings, roads, and bridges for access to the work sites are in progress. Action has been taken to procure power plant and equipment.

Detailed design for dam, power house and other civil engineering works are being finalised.

(b) The project is likely to be completed in 1966-67.

Family Planning

297. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the names of voluntary organisations which have been helped by Central Government in the family planning work during the Third Plan period so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The list of the Voluntary Organisations which have been given grants for the family planning programme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1878/63].

London Office of Reserve Bank of India

298. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the London office of the Reserve Bank of India has been closed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The London office of the Reserve Bank of India has been closed with effect from the 30th September 1963 partly in the interests of economy and partly because the functions entrusted to that office can be more appropriately carried on by the London office of the State Bank of India.

Power Projects

299. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Oza:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. have agreed to give loans to the extent of Rs. 24 crores for the three power projects—namely Bandel, Cambay and Birsinghpur;

(b) if so, the total cost of these projects; and

(c) the total power generating capacity to be installed under these projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes; this amount, for meeting rupee costs of the projects, would come from PL 480 funds. This is in addition to U.S. Loans totalling Rs. 38 crores to meet the foreign exchange costs of these projects.

(b) and (c). The total estimated cost and generating capacity of these three projects are as follows:—

	Estimated cost in Rs. crores Rs.	Generating capacity
(1) Bandel	29·00	4X75/ 87·5MW
(2) Cambay	25·00	4X50/ 62·5MW
(3) Birsinghpur	11·00	2X30MW

Trachoma in Jammu and Kashmir

300. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the incidence of Trachoma in the Kashmir Valley and the steps being taken by the Central Government to eradicate the same?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): A random sample survey was taken up by the Trachoma Control Pilot Project—India, under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research during the period October, 1959—November, 1960, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. 83 villages in nine districts were covered during the survey. The sample household coverage was 91.3% and the population coverage of the sample was 93.3%. The prevalence rate of total trachoma was noted as follows:-

Srinagar .	32·5
Baramula	23·8
Anantnag	23·3
Kathua .	12·4
Jammu .	11·6
Udhampur	4·7
Poonch .	4·5
Doda	4·3
Ladakh .	2·2

The Jammu and Kashmir Government have established one Trachoma Control Unit which has been functioning in that State since December, 1962. The Trachoma Control Programme will continue in Jammu and Kashmir State throughout the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan.

The estimated expenditure on one Trachoma Control Unit for 3 years is Rs.2,70,378.00 and 50% of this expenditure is given by the Government of India as Central assistance through ways and means advance. A vehicle and the antibiotics required for this programme are also being supplied through UNICEF assistance.

नेत्र विशाल

३०१. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० दास :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) अमरीका से आंखों के दो विशेषज्ञों के भारत आगमन से नेत्र चिकित्सा की दिशा में क्या लाभ पहुंचेगा ;

(ख) क्या कन्टक्टलैंस लगाने की कला भारतीयों को भी सिखाई जा सकेगी ; यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या योजना है ;

(ग) दृष्टि की रक्षा और उसमें सुधार के लिये जिस संगठन को डाक्टर मॉरिस चलाने वाले हैं उसके लिये यहां के नेत्र विशेषज्ञ क्या स्वयं सेवक बनने के लिये तैयार हैं; और

(घ) कन्टक्टलैंस बनाने के लिये क्या इस देश में कोई कारखाना खोलने की योजना सरकार के सम्मुख है और यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख). दो अमरीकी नेत्र विशेषज्ञों के भारत आगमन के बारे में कोई सरकारी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी ज्ञात हुआ है कि दो कन्टेक्टलैंस अमरीकी विशेषज्ञ भारत आये थे। पता चला है कि वे दिल्ली आये थे और अलीगढ़ में भी उनसे परामर्श किया गया। कुछ भारतीय नेत्र विशेषज्ञों ने कन्टेक्टलैंस लगाने की कला में पहले ही प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लिया है।

(ग) डा० मौरिस द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले संगठन के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) फिलहाल नहीं ।

Smuggled Gold Seized

302. { **Shri Koya:**
Shri Warior:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of smuggled gold seized during the whole of 1962; and

(b) the quantity of the gold thus seized during 1963 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) During 1962, the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities seized as smuggled about 2,594 Kgms. of gold valued at Rs. 1,45,40,000 approximately.

(b) During the period from the 1st January to the 31st October, 1963, these authorities seized as smuggled about 963 Kgms. of gold valued at Rs. 54,27,000 approximately. (Figures relating to seizures during 1963 by the Collectorate of Central Excise, Calcutta and Orissa are not readily available and have not been included).

Press at Koratty

303. { **Shri Koya:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 323 on the 17th August, 1963 and state the progress made in establishing the Government press at Koratty and when the press will go into production?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Contracts have been awarded for most of the items of work relating to the Press and the ancillary buildings and staff quarters, and some of the items have already been taken up for construction. Tenders have been invited for the remaining items. Most of the materials necessary for construction are already at site. The first batch of machinery

involving foreign exchange of Rs. 9 lakhs has been ordered. It is expected that the Press will go into production within about two years.

Power Scarcity in Kerala

304. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to meet the power scarcity in Kerala; and

(b) when the State will be self-sufficient in power?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The following power projects are being implemented with all possible expendition, to be commissioned on the dates shown against them to meet the shortage of power in the State.

Project	Expected Date of Commissioning
1. Panniar H. E. Project . .	30 MW January, 64
2. Sholayar H. E. Project . .	54 MW 1964-65
3. Pamba Kaki H.E. Project . . (Sabarigiri)	300 MW 1965-66

Kuttiadi (75 MW) and Iddikki (500 MW) Hydro Electric Projects that are also under construction are expected to be completed in 1966-67 and 1969-70, respectively.

Efforts are also being made to secure some power from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation through the Madras State Electricity Board to tide over the anticipated shortage during pre-monsoon period of 1964.

(b) The state is expected to be self-sufficient in power from 1965-66 onwards.

Family Planning

305. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri G. Mohanty:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1261 on the 4th June, 1962 and state the steps taken to produce contraceptives in India in the public sector to make the supply of these goods to the clinics in order to make the family planning programme successful?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Contraceptive foam tablet and jelly are being developed at the Medical Stores Depots under the Directorate General of Health Services. They are being tested at present at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.

C.P.W.D. Contracts

306. { Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central P.W.D. works given to co-operative labour societies in the country during last two years;

(b) the number of labour societies registered as "A", "B" and "C" class contractors in the Central Public Works Department; and

(c) whether any P.W.D. rules of contracts have been relaxed with a view to encouraging genuine labour societies?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 72.

(b) The enlistment of contractors is done under the category of classes I, II, III, IV and V. Two Societies have so far been enlisted in Class IV (Buildings and Roads).

(c) Yes. Contracts for works upto Rs. 10,000 are awarded without call of tenders at the current market rates.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की कमी

३०७. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ५ सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५०९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री च० भा० गुप्त की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनाई गई थी क्या उसने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख). समिति ने अपना विचार विमर्श पूर्ण कर लिया है और उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

ग्रामीण जल सम्भरण

३०८. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ५ सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५०८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण जल संभरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिन राज्यों का सर्वेक्षण हो रहा था वह पूरा हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विवरण क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) और (ख). मैसूर राज्य के स्पेशल इन्वेस्टिगेशन डिविजन ने राज्य के जलाभाव एवं जल संकट वाले क्षेत्रों में बसे हुए ७०४६ ग्रामों के बारे में जांच पूरी कर ली है तथा उन ग्रामों में जल प्रदाय की पूर्ति के लिए लगभग ८ करोड़ रुपये के प्रारम्भिक प्राक्कलन तैयार कर लिये गये हैं । दूसरे राज्यों से प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

अशोक रोड पर होटल

३०९. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और पुनर्वास मंत्री ५ सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५२९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली के अशोक रोड पर जिस नये होटल का निर्माण होने वाला था उसमें इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) जनपथ होटल चलाने के लिये जिस कम्पनी का निर्माण होने वाला था क्या उसकी स्थापना इस बीच कर दी गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) नक्शे और प्राक्कलन (ऐस्टिमेट्स) तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) हां ।

राजस्थान नहर

३१०. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री ५ सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५१९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान नहर को नौ-वहन योग्य बनाने की योजना में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : प्रस्ताव अब भी विचाराधीन है ।

Directives on Food Clearances

311. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new directives on food clearances have been issued by customs and central excise authorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Potential

312. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second year of the Third Plan has made any significant addition to power strength of the country; and

(b) if so, what is the assessment?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The additional capacity commisioned during 1962-63 was 687·7 MW.

Regional Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission at Madras

313. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a regional wing of the Central Water and Power Commission at Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this wing is expected to start functioning?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to locate the Thermal Organisation of the Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) at Madras. The Planning Cell of the Commission which is concerned with the preparation of designs, specifications and installation of certain Thermal Power Stations, is already stationed there. A few allied Directorates are proposed to be shifted to Madras in order to build up a full-fledged Thermal Organisation there. The details are still being worked out and it would take some time before the proposal takes a final shape.

Hindustan Housing Factory

314. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to supply model plant "Cassette" for the Hindustan Housing Factory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer; and

(d) if so, when the plant is expected to be set up?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The "Cassette" plant offered manufactures components of prefabricated houses by precasting components in the factory using "Cassettes" which are vertical moulds carrying steam jackets for purposes of curing the castings. The plant has a capacity of 60,000 square metres of floor area per annum and costs, approximately Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

(c) No, not yet.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Sterilisation

315. { **Shri G. Mohanty:**
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the total number of persons, men and women separately, sterilised upto 30th September, 1963, since the scheme started?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The number of persons, men and women sterilised at Government sponsored sterilisation clinics upto 30th September, 1963 since 1956 is 4,21,012 (2,42,768 Males and 1,78,244 Females).

World Bank Meeting

316. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India was represented in the recent meeting of the World Bank and International Development Fund; and

(b) if so, what were the main issues raised by the Indian delegation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The meetings of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation and International Development Association (held in Washington between September 30, and October 4, 1963) were attended on behalf of the Government of India by Shri P. C. Bhattacharrya, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, who is India's Alternate Governor on the I.M.F., and Shri L. K. Jha, Economic Secretary, who is India's Alternate Governor on the other three Institutions.

(b) The texts of the speeches by Sarvashri Jha and Bhattacharrya are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1879/63].

Population Growth in India

317. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has granted any amount for research, training and experimental programmes on problems of population growth to India during 1962-63;

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for intensive family planning programme in India; and

(c) whether Government have made any decision regarding selection of districts for intensive family planning programme with the amount granted by the Ford Foundation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Ford Foundation releases grants to cover a period of years and not for specific years. A statement showing the grants sanctioned by the Ford Foundation for research, training and experimental programmes on problems of population growth from time to time is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-1880/63]. The payments are made to the grantees as and when required. A grant for intensive rural district health and family planning programme has not yet been received from the Ford Foundation.

(c) Selection of districts is under consideration.

Institute of Public Health Administration and Education in New Delhi

318. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to set up an institute of Public Health administration and education in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The National Institute of Health Administration and Education will

function as a Staff College for Public Health Administration. Administrative and educational problems in the implementation of health, and Health education and family planning programmes will be the primary interest of the proposed Institute.

Narmada Project Scheme

319. **Shri Oza:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the progress made in implementing Narmada Project Scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The project, the first stage of which is also known as the Broach Project, is in the initial stage of construction and only the preliminary works like colony buildings, approach road, etc., have been taken in hand and are in progress.

X-Ray Programme for T.B. Control

320. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to launch a mass X-ray programme for control of tuberculosis in the country;

(b) if so, when it will be enforced; and

(c) the total cost involved?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No. But mass X-ray examination is being conducted at several clinics equipped for the purpose.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

ब्यास परियोजना

३२१. **श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्यास परियोजना कब पूरी होगी ;

(ख) क्या ब्यास नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए और राशि आवंटित करने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ब्यास नियंत्रण बोर्ड को अधिक राशि देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) यदि पर्याप्त धन उपलब्ध हो, परियोजना पांच छः वर्षों में पूर्ण की जा सकती है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) इस समय, तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में ब्यास परियोजना के लिए अतिरिक्त धन देने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Family Planning

322. { **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: }

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making any effort to develop oral contraceptives for family planning; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) An appreciable number of indigenous drugs have been tested. Only one drug (meta xylo-hydroquinone) so far seems to be effective in about 50 per cent cases. The acceptability of this drug is reported to be unsatisfactory.

Drug Prices

323. **Shri Kappen:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to regulate the ex-factory price of drugs; and

(b) whether any Committee has been appointed to study and report on this matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) A Technical Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Health to examine the reasonableness of the cost of manufacture of certain drugs. The Committee has so far met four times and its recommendations are awaited.

L.I.C. Investments in Shipping

324. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the L.I.C. investment in shipping has decreased rapidly from 149 lakhs in 1958 to 84 lakhs in 1961; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Investment in 'Shipping' has decreased from Rs. 141 lakhs in 1958 to Rs. 76 lakhs in 1961.

(b) Redemptions and sales.

Super Market in Connaught Circus, New Delhi

325. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the construction of super-market in Connaught Circus, New Delhi; and

(b) the main features of this scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that tenders for the work have been received and are under consideration.

(b) Super Market will be six-storeyed building with a basement. It will have about 300 shops and storage in the basement. It is proposed to provide an average customer all his day to day necessities under one roof.

'Affairs of Nagpur Businessman'

326. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 11 on the 19th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the investigations in the affairs of Shri Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur from whose permises hoarded gold had been seized, have been completed; and

(b) whether the nature of offence has been established?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a) of the question this does not arise.

Opium Smuggling

327. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of cases of seizure of contraband opium and smuggling of opium detected during the last two months?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The number of cases and the quantity of contraband opium seized during August and september, 1963 are as under:—

	No. of cases	Quantity of opium seized
		kgms.
August, 1963	42	96,430
September, 1963	29	461,471

Loans for Rajasthan

328. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan granted to the Rajasthan State under various categories during the last five years ending March, 1963; and

(b) the amount of overdraft drawn by the Rajasthan State during this period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) As the cash balance position of the State Government keeps on varying from day to day, it is not possible to give any indication of the overdraft, if any, run by the Rajasthan Government in a given period. Moreover, in accordance with the normal banking practice, it is not usual to disclose the balance of the States with the Reserve Bank.

STATEMENT

Category	Amount
	(Rs. in crores)
1. Agricultural Production and Allied Schemes	12·41
2. Industrial Development	1·99
3. Community Development, Cooperation and NES Schemes	3·20
4. Miscellaneous Development Purposes	7·02
5. Major Irrigation and Multi purpose River Projects	66·56
6. Housing Schemes	2·50
7. Water Supply and Drainage Schemes	2·60
8. Sharing of Small Saving Collections	5·07
9. Ways and Means Advances	19·75
10. Other Loans	36·57
TOTAL	157·67

Family Planning

329. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the allocation of funds for Family Planning has been made State-wise and the progress achieved in this behalf during the last five years ending March, 1962?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The allocation of funds for family planning is made separately for each State Government for every year since 1959-60. Four Statements showing allocations made, the number of family planning centres opened, the number of persons trained and the number of sterilization operations reported in each State are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1881/63].

Nagarjunasagar Project

330. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power be** pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government to find a solution for the problem of financing the mighty Nagarjunasagar Project;

(b) the total cost of the project as per revised estimate and the costs met by the State Government;

(c) the amount advanced by the Centre as a loan to meet the cost; and

(d) whether the Central Government has considered any proposal for early completion of the project in view of the food scarcity in the country?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b):— Rs. 139:54 crores. The revised estimate is under examination in the Central Water & Power Commission. The Nagarjunasagar Project forms part of the State Plan and is being executed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The cost is met by the State Government. The Central Government is only giving assistance in the shape of interest bearing loans to cover the expenditure on this project.

(c) Rs. 62.86 crores upto the end of September, 1963.

(d) The State Government have again recently asked for additional funds for the Project in the Third Plan. The proposal is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and the Planning Commission.

Gwalior Rayon

331. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gwalior Rayon and Silk Manufacturing Company is exempt from Tax; and

(b) if so, on what basis?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A part of the profits of the Gwalior Rayon and Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Company Ltd. was exempted from tax for and upto the assesment year 1959-60 under the Part B States (Taxation Concessions) Order, 1950. The Company is claiming furthe exemption under an agreement entered into with His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior in 1947. The Department has contested this claim. The matter is now pending before the Supreme Court.

Flood Control Measures

332. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress of flood control measures in the first two years of the Third Plan; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The flood control programme is reviewed from time to time and the progress so far made is satisfactory.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

333. Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where legal action has been taken against the guarantors for default on the part of the loanees of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration;

(b) the number of cases where guarantors have paid or have been paying such loans without legal action being taken against them; and

(c) the amounts involved in cases referred to in parts (a) and (b) above respectively?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No case against the guarantors has been referred to the law courts but 3949 cases for recovery of loans as arrears of land revenue from them have been referred to the Collectors.

(b) and (c). It has not been possible to maintain a separate record of the recovery made from the guarantors in view of fact that the value of any such record would be incommensurate with time, labour and difficulty involved in collecting this information. The amount of dues involved in cases referred to in part(a) above amounts to Rs.3.04 crores approximately, as on the 30th September, 1963.

Sea Erosion in Orissa

334. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that large areas of land have been affected by sea erosion in Orissa; and

(b) whether any enquiry has been made and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Erosion of the coastline in certain areas of the Orissa State has been brought to the notice of the Ministry recently. A detailed report has been called for from the State Government in the matter.

A foreign expert on this subject, whose services have been specially obtained through the U.S.A.I.D. is expected to visit Orissa also and suggest measures to be adopted for combating shore erosion.

Koch Dam

335. **Shri Chattar Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Administration had made a representation to the Union Government against the construction of the Koch Dam by the Punjab Government;

(b) the nature of representation; and

(c) action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The Himachal Pradesh Administration had represented against the construction of Koch Dam for the reason that the project proposed by the Government of Punjab will not only submerge the town of Paonta Sahib and a number of villages displacing a large number of people, but also submerge thousands of acres of fertile double-cropped land in the Yamuna Valley in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) It has since been agreed in an inter-State meeting not to proceed further with the Koch Dam Project.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

336. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open a research wing at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi for Clinical trial of new drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) All India Institute of Medical Sciences is undertaking research in several departments already and is expected to do so in every section. There is no question of starting a separate research wing.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Ayurveda in Punjab

337. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Union Government for development of Ayurveda in Punjab State during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The total allocation for the development of Ayurveda in Punjab during the Third Five Year Plan period is Rs. 48·00 lakhs.

(b) The State Government have spent Rs. 5·55 lakhs upto the 30th June, 1963.

Yaws, T.B. and Leprosy in Punjab

338. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the names of non-official organisations which have received grants from Central Government for treatment of Yaws, T.B. and Leprosy in Punjab during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Grants have been sanctioned to the following voluntary T.B., Leprosy and other medical institutions in

Punjab during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far:

Name of the institution	Year	Purpose
1. Northern India T.B. Free Hospital, Amritsar.	1962-63	For the purchase of an X-Ray Unit.
2. Anti T.B. Clinic, Ferozepur.	"	For the purchase of bedding and clothing.
3. Gulabdevi T.B. Hospital, Jullundur City.	"	For the establishment of 50 isolation beds and for the purchase of a mobile mass miniature radiograph unit.
4. Leprosy Home and Hospital, Tarn Taran.	"	Purchase of X-Ray apparatus.
5. Leprosy Patients Welfare Society, T. B. Centre, Patiala.	1963-64	For the care of under privileged children and Leprosy Control work.

Rent for Exhibition Grounds

339. Shri M. N. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing** and **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the dues to be paid as rent for the exhibition grounds in New Delhi by the Bharat Krishak Samaj; and

(b) the rate at which rent was fixed per square yard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The position is as under:—

	Rs.
1. Licence fee for 5,30,000 square yards of open land @ Re. 1/- per square yard . .	5,30,000
2. Licence fee for 39,000 square yards for car parks etc. @ Re. 1/- per square yard	39,000
3. Licence fee @ Rs. 2/- per square foot, in respect of 50,101 square feet occupied by utility services such as booking offices etc. . .	1,00,202
4. Licence fee for 3,13,116 square feet of plinth area of the structures let out to the Samaj @ Rs. 9/- per sqare foot	28,18,044
	34,87,246
Add depreciated cost of the Communications Pavilion demolished by the Samaj	70,400
Total amount claimed .	35,57,646
Deduct amount paid by the Samaj	3,29,783
Total amount due .	32,27,863

Servants Quarters in M.P. Flats

340. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister **of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of servants quarters allotted in North and South Avenues, New Delhi, to those who are not servants of the Members of Parliament, for such purposes as establishment of shops, laundries or for housing CPWD staff;

(b) the rent being charged for these quarters;

(c) whether some new allotments are being made at higher rates; and

(d) if so, at what rate and the reasons for increase in the rate of rent for the new allotments?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 21 Servants quarters are allotted as below:—

(i) CPWD staff	12
(ii) Shop-keepers and launderers ..	7
(iii) CHS staff ..	2
TOTAL	21

(b) In the case of CPWD and CHS staff, they are charged rent under FR. 45-A limited to 7½ per cent. or 10 per cent. of their emoluments as the case may be.

As regards 7 shopkeepers, the licences of 4 have been revoked from the 27th January 1963 and they are being charged damages for unauthorised occupation. The remaining 3 shopkeepers are charged licence fee equal to the Rent under FR. 45-B which varies from Rs. 26 to Rs. 28 p.m. per shop.

(c) and (d). In the case of fresh licences, the persons are charged licence fee equal to market rate of rent for the accommodation allotted to them. It varies from Rs. 52 to Rs. 56 p.m. per shop, depending on the size of the servant quarter.

Service Charges on M.P. Flats

341. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional miscellaneous service charges leviable on the M.P. flats in New Delhi have been increased and if so, since when;

(b) the reasons for not informing the Members of this increase in advance; and

(c) how the arrears are to be recovered?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The service charges on M.P. flats in New Delhi have been increased with effect from 1st June, 1962.

(b) The matter remained under consideration of the Joint Committee of Chairmen, House Committee of both the Houses of Parliament.

(c) The arrears on this account are proposed to be recovered in four instalments commencing from November, 1963.

Medical Education

343. **Shri Dhaon:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National High-Power Committee for Higher Medical Education held its meeting in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by the Committee and how far they have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The inaugural meeting of the National Committee on Higher Medical Education and Training which took place on the 28th of October, 1963 mainly reviewed the existing facilities available for post-graduate medical and professional education. It was decided—

(*i*) to re-designite the Committee as the National Committee for Post-graduate Education and Training in Medical Sciences and Allied Professions.

(*ii*) to appoint study teams for a general review of facilities in the country for post-graduate medical studies in various institutions. Government have accepted these recommendations.

(*iii*) to collect information on the present number of doctors with post-graduate and specialist qualifications and how they are being used.

(*iv*) to work out proposals for better and expanded post-graduate training of a uniformly high standard.

Remissions for East Pakistan D.Ps.

344. **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to the

extent of remission which will be granted to displaced persons from East Pakistan who have not received compensation for their properties left behind in East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have not been given any compensation so far; and

(c) the outlines of the proposed scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (c). No decision has yet been taken on the question of remission of loans given to displaced persons from East Pakistan. That question is in any case not linked with properties left behind in East Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

Khadakvasla and Panshet Dams

345. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have approached the Union Government for help for rebuilding the Khadakvasla and Panshet Dams; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

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12 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, may I present to you and through you to this honourable House Shri Chagla who was this morning sworn in by the President as Minister of Education? (*Applause*)

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : जज और मुल्जिम को एक जगह करने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई ।

Mr. Speaker: We have expressed our welcome by the applause as well, and I also join the Members in extending to Shri Chagla my hearty welcome in joining this Cabinet, and we hope that he will be of great help to us.

12·01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

EMERGENCY RISKS (FACTORIES) INSURANCE (THIRD AMENDMENT) SCHEME, AND EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE (THIRD AMENDMENT) SCHEME NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIALS FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 2733 dated the 23rd September, 1963 under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1857/63].

(2) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 2734 dated the 23rd September, 1963 under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1858/63].

(3) Notification No. G.S.R .1681 dated the 26th October, 1963

under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1859/63].

(4) Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1963 along with the statement showing the assets and liabilities and profit and loss account of the Corporation under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1856/63].

REPORTS OF INDIAN DELEGATIONS TO SIXTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY AND SIXTEENTH SESSION OF REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Report of the Indian Delegation to the Sixteenth World Health Assembly held at Geneva from 7th to 22nd May, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1860/63].

(2) Report of the Indian Delegation to the Sixteenth Session of the Regional Committee for South-East Asia of the World Health Organisation held at Bangkok from 10th to 16th September, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1862/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1499 dated the 21st September, 1963 making certain further amendment to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1861/63].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

(i) G.S.R. 1559 dated the 28th September, 1963;

(ii) G.S.R. 1560 dated the 28th September, 1963;

(iii) G.S.R. 1592 dated the 5th October, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1863/63].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962;—

(i) G.S.R. 1475 dated the 14th September, 1963;

(ii) G.S.R. 1500 dated the 21st September, 1963;

(iii) G.S.R. 1501 dated the 21st September, 1963;

(iv) G.S.R. 1557 dated the 28th September, 1963;

(v) G.S.R. 1558 dated the 28th September, 1963;

(vi) G.S.R. 1569 dated the 27th September, 1963;

(vii) G.S.R. 1591 dated the 5th October, 1963;

(viii) G.S.R. 1963 dated the 12th October, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1864/63].

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

(4) A copy each of the following Rules under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Twenty-second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1552 dated the 28th September, 1963;

(ii) The Central Excise (Twenty-Third Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1615 dated the 1st October, 1963;

(iii) The Central Excise (Twenty-first Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1705 dated the 2nd November, 1963;

(iv) The Central Excise (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1709 dated the 2nd November, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1865/63].

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1962-63, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1866/63].

12:04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1963, agreed without any amendment to the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd September, 1963.".

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1963, agreed without any amendment to the Textiles Committee Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th August, 1963.".

12.04-½ hrs.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION (CONTINUANCE) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period.".

I have received notices from two Members, namely Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and Shri S. M. Banerjee, and I can call only one of them. They could agree among themselves, and I shall call one of them. Otherwise, in order of priority, I shall call....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I make one submission?....

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Is it necessary to give notice?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have done that earlier, without giving previous notice.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We can always oppose it at the stage of introduction.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): There is no such provision in the rules.

Mr. Speaker: They can always oppose it at the stage of introduction, but I have received such intimation. But, then, I shall have to choose. Only one Member can stand up and give a brief account. Therefore, there is no need of it. I am only asking the hon. Members whether they could agree among themselves as to who that one Member should be.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When the Prevention Detention Act was sought to be extended for a second time in this House, I remember that we opposed it at the introduction stage, and it was not necessary to give any notice then.

Mr. Speaker: I do not say that the hon. Member cannot object now, but I am only telling a fact that I have already received intimation from two Members. You might advise them that they need not have given it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That means that only those who have given notice have the right to object and others have not that right.

Mr. Speaker: Only one can speak. Of course, the objection would be from many others. Perhaps, if it is insisted, we might find out who are objecting.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The notice is illegal. It must have been received before the motion had been brought in.

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members who object might rise in their places.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I will call upon Shri Ranga as one of them who object.

The Minister might make a brief explanatory statement if he wants to.

Shri Nanda: From time to time, the House has received reports about the working of this legislation. It is abundantly clear, that there were occasions when there was need for the use of the powers given to the Government under this law and also that those powers have been exercised with great restraint. There can be no occasion at all for any feeling that there has been any excessive use of those powers. The conditions which called for this legislation persist. May be that sometime there may be no such need for it; may be that there may be no use for such legislation. But the conditions which called for the incorporation of this provision in the Constitution itself, which was then adequately explained and justified, exist; whenever this legislation has come up before the House from time to time, it has been explained and the House has given its assent to that legislation.

I think in both aspects the position is clear: the need is there and also there has been proper use made of those powers.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): What is the need when the DIRs are there?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In 1953 when this was brought forward, they promised that it would be only for two years.

Mr. Speaker: At this stage, no debate is allowed.

Shri Nath Pai: What is the need?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going into the details.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it his contention that the DIRs are inadequate? We want an answer to this question.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot enter into arguments.

Shri Nath Pai: This is the essence of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: A brief explanatory statement might be made by the Minister. It is for him to decide how much he would go and what he would explain. He has done it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. May I invite your attention to rule 72 which says that what is called for is an explanatory statement? Do you deem the statement of the Minister as a sufficiently explanatory statement? If you do, then it is a different matter. But we think that it is no explanation at all. He has explained nothing at all.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): If conditions exist, let him explain.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think this is the third or fourth time that they are asking for the extension of this Act. When in 1953, they brought this forward, this House was assured that it would not be for more than two years. Now, when it is being used again as a peace-time measure and in a state of emergency, we would like to know what is the reason for it. After all, that is the explanation the House must have before it allows it.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We contest the statement made by the hon. Minister that there is need for it. There is the DIR order which gives greater powers than this to the Government. As long as it is there on the statute-book, I do not see any reason why the Government should seek powers for the extension of this Act.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a black law.

Shri Ranga: It has always been treated as a temporary one. According to the needs of the situation, it was to be extended or dropped. Unfortunately, all this time Government had never thought it fit to drop it even for one year.

In view of the fact that there is the DIR in the possession of the Government, I do not see any reason why it should be sought to be extended. Please do not be impatient. Give us a little more latitude. The two points he has made I have got to answer.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, only those two points.

Shri Ranga: That was on the question on need. Then there is the other question. He says they have not misused it. It is for the House to decide whether they have misued it or not, to decide that they have not used it in too much excess or irresponsibly. We are not satisfied that they have not used it either irresponsibly or in too much of excess or on too many occasions. The very fact that this is put again on the statute book is an offence to all lovers of civil liberties, and we do feel that in view of the fact that the Opposition has always been opposing it, and we ourselves have opposed it in 1960 and also on the latest occasion, and since the whole House has given them the power to have these Defence of India Rules, it is inconsiderate on the part of Government, in the light of human rights and civil liberties, that they should come forward to have this additional weapon of repression in their armoury.

Mr. Speaker: The question is......

Shri Nath Pai: How do you stop us from expressing that we also......

Mr. Speaker: We are not having a debate.

Shri Nath Pai: It is not a question of debate.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath read out the rule. The rule is there. It is very clear that the Member who moves and the Member who

objects can make a statement. There is nothing further.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): On a point of order. I have a submission to make. You will recall that you had permitted a preliminary discussion under rule 72 at the time the Language Bill was introduced by our ex-Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in order to satisfy the House in respect of its legislative competence. Also, I think at this stage, because this is an extraordinary piece of legislation, the Home Minister must give an adequate explanation as to the desirability and need, because, after all, this is a clog and a fetter on the operation of our fundamental rights. He must satisfy us that in addition to the Defence of India Rules he requires this legislation and its continuance.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुर्खाबाद) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ; आर्डर, आर्डर । पहले जो सवाल उठाया गया उस का जवाब तो मैं दे दूं ।

Dr. Singhvi would look into the provisions of rule 72. If legislative competence is in question, then I can allow a debate. He himself stated that in the other case legislative competence was in question. Therefore, this case can be distinguished. There is no point of order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I submit......

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia has risen earlier on a point of order. How can I allow the hon. Member? Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब यह असाधारण कानून नहीं रह गया । जब यह बार बार आता है तो इस को ताजीरात हिन्द का अंग क्यों नहीं बना दिया जाता । इस के विशेष कानून की शक्ल में नहीं, साधारण कानून की शक्ल में लाया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think rule 72 contemplates the presence of an organised, recognised, opposition party. Here there are several groups opposing it, not one party out of which you can choose a person to speak. Therefore, it will be proper for you not to strictly adhere to that rule, but permit all points of view to be expressed on this occasion, as at the introduction stage itself we are opposing it.

Mr. Speaker: The only point that is to be expressed is opposition to the introduction. We have not to go into the merits and other things. We will see when it comes before us, because ordinarily introduction is not opposed.

Shri Nath Pai: What you said applies to ordinary legislation. This is an extraordinary legislation, legislation which fetters our freedom, and we have every right to oppose it even at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Did I contest or debar the Members from exercising that right? If there was that right, I allowed that right to be exercised, but then what I have adopted is the practice here and I think that is the only practice. I might agree with him that in other countries where democracy is being run, there is a consolidated, organised, single opposition party, but then it does not mean that here, because we have ten or twelve parties, every party should be allowed. I cannot agree with that.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be an end to this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. Rule 72 only says that after hearing the Member concerned and the Minister, the Speaker may not 'shall', without further debate put

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

the question. It gives you discretion. You should use your discretion.

Mr. Speaker: If I have discretion and I stand up to exercise it......

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:....in our favour.

Mr. Speaker: I am obstructed. I am exercising my discretion and I am now putting the question... (*Interruptions.*) There ought to be some end to this. There is no general debate that goes on now.

Shri Nath Pai: Most respectfully may I draw your attention to one thing? You said that discretion was vested in you and you had already been pleased to exercise it. May I point out that we have here today a Minister who was just introduced and who always interpreted law; when discretion is vested in a judge or in a Speaker, it is clearly to be interpreted to extend the rights of the House and not to curtail it. Here we are also pleading with you that discretion being vested in you should be exercised to extend the rights of the House rather than restraining us from using those rights..... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Minister has just been sworn in today and we shall have the benefit of his advice as we go on. For the present I exercise my own discretion. The question is....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: When I begin to read the motion, if a Member says there is a point of order, that is not proper. I have heard all the points of order. This appears to be only obstruction.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, I had risen even before you had risen. Members of the House would bear me out that I have been rising again and again to put forward my point of order. You have rightly said that at this stage also the question of legislative competence may be raised under rule 72. They seek to secure more or less a permanent abridgement of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution. No legislature in this country has the right or competence to abridge the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution permanently and therefore this is not within the competence of this House.

Mr. Speaker: According to him there is the question of legislative competence. But there is a law which is already on the statute book. He should realise that. We are not enacting a new law but only extending the law that is there already.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I be permitted to raise a point of order? I sent intimation.

Mr. Speaker: If that is the point of order, I can answer it straightaway. He sent me intimation; there was no prior intimation. I have held that everyone who wants to question it or oppose it may do so.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): My point of order is different. Article 117(1) says that a Bill or amendment making provisions for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President. The financial memorandum of this Bill makes provision; it involves expenditure from Consolidated Fund of India to the extent of Rs. 5,000 annually. We have been informed that the President has recommended the consideration of this Bill, which comes later. It cannot be moved or introduced unless there is specific provision in that respect.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Minister like to reply?

Shri Nanda: There is no new expenditure involved in this and, therefore, this objection does not arise. (*Interruption*).

Shri Daji (Indore): What is this cavalier way of replying to this?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): You might give the Home Minister an opportunity to explain this, as to how he distinguishes between new expenditure and old expenditure. What is the meaning of new expenditure, because, in the budget, there are certain items which are not new; they are old ones. Do you mean to say that Parliament sanction would not be needed for it? What is the meaning of new expenditure? Is recurring expenditure not considered to be new?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us seriously consider it.

Shri Nanda: May I add something more, Sir? The President, having been informed of the subject-matter of the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, recommended consideration of the Bill in the Lok Sabha under article 117(3) of the Constitution of India.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It must be attached to the Bill.

Shri Nath Pai: It has to secure the consent of the President.

Mr. Speaker: Now, article 117 only refers to those Bills that are covered by article 110 and not others. Article 117(1) only relates to Bills of that nature that are referred to in article 110. If the hon. Member can satisfy me that this Bill is covered by any of the provisions of article 110, then of course I would have to consider it. Otherwise, that would not apply.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: If you kindly see article 110 (1) (c), you will find that it is stated as follows:

> "the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund;"

This will involve withdrawal of money to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Speaker: There are two things. One is that the Bill should provide for a specific clause for the withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund of India. The second is the effect of this provision in the Bill might be the expenditure of some money out of the Consolidated Fund of India. That is the distinction between article 117(1) and article 117(3). So, if the hon. Member only means that the effect would be that the money shall have to be withdrawn out of the Consolidated Fund, it falls under article 117(3) and the recommendation made is quite in order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister did not know it and you have had to rescue him.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Hem Barua: Noes have 165.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Withdraw the Bill.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): It is a mistake.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No mistake.

Mr. Speaker: According to the machine Ayes have 208 and Noes have 165. Obviously it is a mistake. It is not only the frail human being that makes mistakes but even machines do.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मशीन भी इस बिल को अपोज कर रही है ।

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Even the machine does not welcome this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I can call for a division again if the machine corrects itself, or the Members shall have to go to the lobby.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मशीन को नजर बन्द कर दीजिय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेम्बर साहबान उससे सैटिसफाई हो सकें तो में श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती से कहूंगा कि वे लाल निशानों को गिन लें ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is only 65 for Noes.

Mr. Speaker: If all are agreed that it is only 65 for Noes then I can declare the results.

Shri Hem Barua: How can you over-rule the machine, Sir. It is not only that everybody is against this, but even the machine is against this.

Mr. Speaker: If it is agreed that Noes have only 65 I might declare the result.

Shri Hem Barua: No, no; it is 165.

Mr. Speaker: There is no use spending more time on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even if you declare it as 165 for Noes they will win.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Since the machine is wrong and you take 65 for Noes instead of 165 as shown by the machine, how can you take that Ayes have 208 as shown by the machine. There might be something wrong in that too.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): The green dots can be counted.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any mistake, that hon. Members pressed the button but the light has not come?

Some hon. Members: We are for Noes, but the lights have not come.

Mr. Speaker: I will add 3 to Noes.

An Hon. Member: I am for Ayes.

Mr. Speaker: I will add one to Ayes.

Division No. 8] **AYES** **[12.32 hrs.**

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achuthan, Shri
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ering, Shri D.
Firodia, Shri
Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jamir, Shri S. G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kamble, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.

AYES—*Contd*

Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mohanty, Shri G.
Morarka, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murti, Shri M. S.
Musafir, Shri G. S.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nesamony, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri R. P.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raja, Shri G. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Hanmanth
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Sad hu Ra , Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri K.
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Soy, Shri H. C.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tombi, Shri
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B. P.
ri Mohammad

NOES

Aney, Dr. M. S.
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shr
Cha' avartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Himmatsinhji, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapur Singh, Shri
Karni Singhji, Shri
Kohor, Shri
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Mandal, Shri B. N.
Manoharan, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mate, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nath Pai, Shri
Onkar Singh, Shri
Paradhi, Shri

NOES—*Contd*

Pattnayak, Shri Kishen	Sen, Dr. Ranen	Swell, Shri
Prithvi Raj, Shri	Sezhiyan, Shri	Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Raghavan, Shri A. V.	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir	Utiya, Shri
Rajaram, Shri	Singhvi, Dr. L. M.	Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Ram Singh, Shri	Sivasankaran, Shri	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Ramabadran, Shri	Solanki, Shri	Warior, Shri
Ranga, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. N.	Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Reddy, Shri Eswara	Swamy, Shri M. V.	Yaspal Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha		

Mr. Speaker: So the result of the division is as follows:

Ayes 209**; Noes† 68

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

12.33 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twentieth Report

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th November, 1963."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th November, 1963."

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We do not agree with it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, ten hours have been allotted for passing the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill. I suggest that this should be increased to 20 hours, so that all people can take part and throw out this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: He ought to have sent an amendment to that effect.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you have always allowed us to raise such points when there is no time to send in amendments.

Mr. Speaker: He may move his amendment now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My second suggestion is that for the discussion on the food situation, with particular reference to rice and sugar, it should be at least 15 hours. I would also like to know when the debate on the food situation is likely to be taken up. Sir, I move:

"That the time allotted for the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill be increased to 20 hours and for the Food Debate to 15 hours."

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Sir, this was agreed to in the Business Advisory Committee represented by all parties.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot prevent hon. Members from raising it here.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are they going back upon the commitment made last time?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Member must know that I am an Independent Member. I am an independent citizen of Free India.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Shri Banerjee is in a very privileged posi-

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**Ayes : The name of one Member could not be recorded.

†Noes : The name of one Member could not be recorded.

tion. He does not belong to any party. All the parties were represented in the Business Advisory Committee. In fact, we had suggested only 5 hours for this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: In short, he does not agree to the amendment.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Then let it be put to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will now put amendment of Shri S. M. Banerjee to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the time allotted for the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill be increased to 20 hours and for the Food Debate to 15 hours."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th November, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

12.36 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1963—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri B. R. Bhagat on the 20th November 1963 to further amend the Income-tax Act, 1961. Shri D. C. Sharma will continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, I was submitting very respectfully yesterday that in this Bill the massive and huge problem of coal production, coal washing, coal transport and other problems connected with it has been ignored. I have gone through the 32nd and 33rd reports of the Estimates Committee for 1962-63 which deal with coal, and I find they are fuller than any other literature dealing with that subject. They cover various aspects of the coal industry and a large number of recommendations are given there than in any other report.

I think this Bill is an over-simplification of that big problem. This Bill has not sought to link up that big problems with the question of development rebate. My first suggestion is that the development rebate should be tied up to the problems of housing, supply of filtered and protected water, safety of mines from accidents and proper exploitation of the coal reserves of the country. As long as that is not done, I think this Bill would be giving something without taking anything in return, so far as the nation, the workers and the national wealth are concerned. I know that we are getting some aid from foreign countries without political or economic ties today but, so far as this rebate is concerned, we must tie to it strings which are advantageous to the workers and the nation. So, my first objection is that this Bill has not sought to do it.

Secondly, in this Bill the hon. Minister has tried to introduce a kind of casteism. We want a casteless society. I do not like the idea of trying to have grades even in the matter of benefits which we give to these persons. For instance, there is one rate of rebate for those who have started the machinery after the 1st day of April 1961. There is another rate of rebate for those who have started their machinery before the 31st March 1961. There is yet another clause in the Bill which refers to 20 per cent of the actual cost of the plant and machinery. I want to know the rationale of this classification. Of course, the hon. Minister will come forward with a glib explanation and will try to satisfy the House, but. I think this kind of economic discrimination should not be practised. In this case I would have liked that there should have been a flat rate of 20 per

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

cent so far as the development rebate is concerned and there should not have been anything more than that.

My third objection is that while in the light or in the context of the emergency we have brought down the level of the taxable income in the country, we are not justified very much in raising the level of the taxable income which these persons get. Of course, it will be said that mechanisation is the cry of the day; modernisation is the need of the hour. All those things will be said. But, I think, it is not a case of social justice that while you tax even those persons whose level of income is very low, you try to give this kind of rebate to those persons who belong to the upper income brackets or to the highest income brackets in this country.

Moreover, I would like to know how the Government is going to know that the rebate that they are going to give will be spent on the machinery. I know, bogus challans are produced; faked price goods are purchased. It may be said that we shall import the machinery and there shall be no trouble like that. But I would like to know what guarantee is there that every penny of this rebate will be spent upon mechanisation and modernisation of mines. What machinery has the Government got? What apparatus has the Government got to see that some persons will not defraud the Government on account of getting this rebate? Of course, I will be told that we have got an inspectorate wing and all that kinds of things. But I know that in these matters one can never be too careful. So, while we are giving them this liberal concession, we have every right to ask that every penny or every naya Paisa that the taxpayer is going to pay to them will be spent wisely and well and will be spent in the interest of the nation and not in the interest of any entrepreneur or any coal producer or any coal merchant.

Another point that I want to make is this. We are always told that we are short of foreign exchange to import the necessary materials. We are always told that we are hard-up so far as foreign exchange is concerned and therefore so many of our projects are suffering for lack of implementation. Of course, I know that we are now making attempts to manufacture machinery of our own kind. I want to know from where this machinery has been or is going to be imported, whether the Government will be responsible for the import of this machinery or whether it will be the persons who will get the rebate and whether the Government will see as to the workability of the machinery that will be brought. If that is not done, I do not think this rebate will help anybody.

I would also like to say one thing more and it is this. How far will this rebate improve the production of coal in our country? So far as the production of coal is concerned, I think, we are lagging behind. Has the Government made any assessment as to what the percentage of increase will be in the production of coal in this country? How far will this development rebate bring us nearer the target of coal production? How far will this benefit that we are going to give to these persons enable us to realise our targets so far as this thing is concerned? Has any assessment been made or are we groping in the dark and are throwing away money without knowing as to what its return will be? I do not think this is a kind of proper accountancy, a kind of proper budgeting, a kind of proper use of national money that we are going to give away. The nation has a right to know this from the hon. Minister who has brought forward this Bill so as to see how far this concession is going to benefit the nation so far as the realisation of our goals is concerned. If no assessment has been made so far, I think, this Bill has been drafted in sleep and it is being passed in a state of semi-sleep. This Bill has not

got a proper amount of either financial backing or social backing or welfare backing behind it. It is a bill which has been produced under those pressures to which we are subjected and of which we know sufficiently.

Of course, I do not want that our industry should suffer in any way, though I would like that this coal industry should be nationalised. A day will come when the whole nation will demand the nationalisation of the coal industry but since we are a democratic country and are functioning as a democratic country we have to follow the policy of gradualism. I believe, this policy of gradualism will one day have to be done away with because the proprietors of these private collieries will not be able to deliver the goods. But I do not plead for the nationalisation of this industry straightaway. However, I want that the Ministry should have the final picture in its view, I mean the final picture when we shall be able to own the sources of fuel in this country. By "we" I mean the nation. Fuel is the most important thing in the national economy, whether it is domestic or national, whether it is peacetime economy or wartime economy. Fuel makes the world go. This is one of the big sources of fuel in our country. This is a big source of keeping the machines of our industry going. I have no doubt that the Government will appoint a committee to see whether the nationalisation of the coal industry will not do the greater good than this mixed economy, partly Government-owned and partly private-owned, partly nationally-owned and partly owned by private persons. I do not want to give any categorical answer to this question but I think, the Government will be well-advised in making a scientific study of this problem, not in the interest of this ideology or that ideology, of this dogma or that dogma but only in the interest of national good, of conserving the national sources of fuel and of making the best use of them. So far as I know, the private owners have not always given a good account of the custody of this national wealth which they have got and sometimes they have tried to overdo this thing. But I do not want to generalise on that question. The only thing I can say is that this question should be scientifically studied and the Government should come to a definite decision. It is no use being told that you should nationalise it and it is no use being told that you should not nationalise it. It should be studied in a proper way before coming to a final decision.

This Bill is all right as far as it goes. But I would like to know what will be the life of this Bill. Are we going to commit the nation to this kind of development rebate for all time to come? I want to know the period for which we are committing ourselves to this kind of development rebate. Of course, he will say that the duration will be upto 1st April, 1966 and that after that this Bill will cease to operate. I will be very glad to know that. I do not want that this Bill should be permanently put on the statute book and should be permanently a kind of dole-giving Bill. The hon. Minister should tell us point blank, in clear words, as to what would be the period.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Three years. It is in the Bill itself.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am glad to hear that. I am very happy to hear that from the hon. Minister whom I congratulate on being promoted. He deserves the promotion richly and I wish it had come earlier. But anyhow it has come to him. In this world the laws of justice do not always prevail. But it has anyhow come.

Mr. Speaker: After giving him so many congratulations, there is the word 'anyhow'.'

Shri D. C. Sharma: I say that this Bill should be implemented with due

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

precautions, with due safeguards and in the spirit that it is implemented to the maximum good of the nation.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question that is before this House for discussion today is not whether the principle of allowing development rebates is good or bad for we have already accepted the principle of allowing these rebates. The rebate has been there for a number of years. We all know that this rebate which we have been allowing in recent years has been responsible for some of the striking industrial progress that this country has made. In the present stage of this industrialisation, I am convinced that such an incentive for investment and its continuation is necessary. I support this Bill.

In this connection, we have to consider two important points. One is whether such a rebate is required for the coal mining industry and the other is whether the rate of rebate that is proposed, namely, the new rate of 35 per cent, is a fair rate and a reasonable rate. Well, I for one, have considered that it is not only necessary that this rebate should be allowed to the coal mining industry but also that the rate should be considered as a reasonable one. The coal mining industry all over the world has been the problem industry. There is no objection to this House considering its nationalisation when it so chooses. There are certain features of this industry which render it more appropriate than any other industry for taking up nationalisation in respect of this industry.

There are a few features in connection with the system of rebate which we should remember. Firstly, this rebate is allowed only on actual purchases, that is to say, on new machinery and new plant actually purchased. Secondly, the rebate is always allowed as a percentage of the cost of new machinery. Thirdly, the rebate is allowed in respect of the year in which new machinery or new plant is installed. Finally, sufficient care is taken to see that the reserves credited, I mean built out of these rebates, are utilised for the purpose for which these reserves are intended, namely, for the use of the business of the undertaking, that is to say, the funds or the reserves will not be utilised for any business other than the business for which rebates have been allowed and reserves built.

It is also provided that these rebates or the accumulation of reserves are not used for giving away dividends or distribution of profits. It is a very important provision. You will thus see that the Income-tax department takes pretty good care to see that these rebates are properly used. We all know that the Income-tax departments all over the world have a reputation of not being over-generous and our department is no exception.

There can be no two opinions that in this country that the productivity generally is of a low order, that is, productivity in all industries, and particularly in the coal mining industry, the situation is not very different from that in the generality of the industries. We also know that this productivity is related to investment, and it is through investment that steps can be taken for modernisation of machinery and plant. Productivity is not just a matter of whether it is in India or whether it is in Wales or England or whether it is in Pensylvania in the United States. It is a matter chiefly having to do with the investment made in the machinery and plant in the industry.

13 hrs.

I know that the coal-miners in Wales were wondering why the coal-miners in Pensylvania in the United States were receiving much higher wages for a number of years or for generations. So, a deputation was sent over to the United States to study the problem.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat for a minute.

I have received intimation from Shrimati Gayatri Devi that she wants to mak a personal explanation. But, in between I cannot allow her. I have got the notice, and when she comes back after lunch, she can make it.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: They returned with the information, which they already probably knew before they went out that in the Pensylvania mines in the United States, the amount of capital invested per miner and the amount in the shape of implements and tools and organisation etc. was much higher than what was there in Wales. That is the reason why, as I said, it is a very important problem. This problem of productivity is important, and we can neglect it only at out cost. Therefore, all steps that are calculated to increase our productivity in all industries and particularly in the coal-mining industry must be supported.

We must also give some attention to the quality of the coal that we are turning out. In that connection also, this modernisation, and this incentive to the coal-mining industry for building up reserves for modernisation is very important.

About targets, it has been said in this House that we are having sufficient stocks of coal, and, therefore, there is no need to offer any further incentives to the coal industry to increase production. I do not agree with this view at all. We not only are far from reaching our targets, both in the private as well as in the public sector, but it certainly would not do for us to be looking at the pre-Bhilai targets, or the pre-Rourkela targets or the pre-Durgapur targets or the Bokaro targets; we have to do much more than that. It is very essential to do much more than that. From that point of view, again, this need for modernisation and this need for offering incentives for further investment in the coal-mining industry is further emphasised.

The Bhoothalingam Committee came to certain decisions, but with due respect, I would suggest that the conclusions of the Bhoothalingam Committee probably were all right in the context and at the time they were made. Now, the whole situation has changed not only in respect of the coal-mining industry but in respect of all industries, and, these conclusions, therefore, have to be modified or accepted in a revised form. There is a certain dynamic situation in our industrial field, and there is acceleration all round, and we certainly cannot safely trust to accepting the Bhoothalingam Committee's report or its conclusions at this time.

I would say one word more, and that is about the World Bank loan. From certain speeches made in this House, it appeared that the World Bank loan came through the Government, and it was a loan made to private coal industry, and that it was a kind of a gift to the coal industry, It is very easy to understand that it cannot be a gift. In whichever form the loan has come, it is a loan and has to be repaid, and repaid by the industries which have received the loan and used the loan. And it can be nothing short of a tragedy if we remain content with our present progress and do not take active and adequate steps to help the industry which has made some progress.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Yesterday, in the course of the discussion, from the other side, Shri Indrajit Gupta raised some fundamental questions, but I think that the significance of this Bill does not attach itself to the import of those questions, which are no doubt connected with the coal industry.

Coming as I do from the most important production centre of coal in India, namely Dhanbad, I have had a chance to go into the mysteries of the coal industry, and being a member

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti].

of the wage board also, I claim to know something. But those questions are not directly connected with the Bill before the House.

So, in endorsing the Bill, I want to raise one or two points. My first point is regarding the question of the productive efficiency, as has been ascribed to the private sector *vis-a-vis* that of the public sector, namely the NCDC. The NCDC had its own quota, and so also the private sector. In the Third Five Year Plan, the target has been fixed as 97 million tons. The hon. Minister who had resigned earlier had said that we would rather have another 7 million tons, so that the total would be 104 million tons. The private sector pointed out that they would be in a position to fulfil their quota provided they were allowed to have certain improvements in the productive apparatus. Naturally, the question comes how far they can improve the efficiency of production unless some new machinery, which is not today indigenously produced but which will have to be imported from outside India is employed for the purpose. So, an arrangement was made whereby they might have some matching grant, and the World Bank would advance money to that extent. Unfortunately, before the Emergency started, they had not availed of the opportunity, and pressure was brought upon them, or rather, persuasion was brought to bear upon them, so that they might be prompted to import more machinery in terms of the loan granted to enable them to fulfil the targets. But the contention of the private sector is that they must have some facilities made available to them and also some assurance that the industry will be allowed to go in for further production and for stepping up its efficiency so that it can find itself on a par with its counterparts in other countries of the world. Indeed, to day we have to face foreign competition. When this comparison between the two sectors comes in, we must not forget the fact that both of them are getting equal facilities. Also nobody has been barred from producing at his best and reach the target he is expected to fulfil. The NCDC, is now undertaking certain ventures of a novel type, like deep mining, which fortunately falls in my area, the Sudamdi colliery, aided by a Polish team. In the initial stage, very heavy investments are being made. The prospects of production may appear to be not so bright, and offer fair possibilities of fulfilment of the target. But that does not underrate the aspect of productive efficiency and its potentiality at a particular date.

As regards this target, we found ourselves faced with certain bottlenecks, which Shri Indrajit Gupta also mentioned, that is, the bottleneck of transportation. That has also been taken into serious account by the Government of India, so much so that in my constituency I got an assurance that a sum of Rs. 17 crores and 13 lakhs had been allotted to improve road traffic so that coal could be transported easily from Jharia and also Ranigunj to the other centres.

A fresh difficulty presented itself because of the over-estimation of demand from the consumers. Bokaro is to come into operation, may be two or three years hence, as has been assured to us by the Minister. With the initial product of more than one million tons considerable quantity of coal will be required by Bokaro itself. But where is Bokaro today? This has caused a lessened demand of coal. In this way, there are other consumers who gave estimates of their requirements, but ultimately it was found that the demand did not come into practical shape when the coal was produced. So the coal accumulated at the pitheads in different centres, in Jharia and in Ranigunj.

Today it is a question of correctly estimating the demand from the consumers' side, not only the railways

and heavy industries but also other industries. It is said that the private sector gave an exaggerated estimate because they wanted the transport facilities to be made available to them. The Railway Ministry has now placed sufficient number of wagons at their disposal. New forms of wagons are there. So that this bottleneck will be removed.

Now it is admitted that some incentive should be given. At least it imposes an obligation on the part of the producers to introduce improved machinery and ultimately go in for further production. When we visit the colliery areas, what do we find? Here I share the views of Shri Indrajit Gupta that the living and working conditions of the colliery workers present such a bad sight to us that we sometimes feel that we must go in for some other system of production, instead of leaving the initiative in the hands of the private sector. Today, if under the present process of production, the private sector fails to give at least the minimum requisites of life to the colliery workers, who run into a number which exceeds 4,50,000 in India, naturally the question poses itself, whether we shall allow these people to accumulate profits at the cost of the colliery workers who are the real producers; though the colliery owners call themselves producers, the real producers are those who are directly connected with production, namely, the workers. They are denied these facilities. As a result, this question comes up with considerable force.

But we must not confuse one issue with the other. While ensuring efficiency of production, when we find them denying the workers the facilities which must be made available to them, we can charge them with the fulfilment of certain conditions and say 'Look here, we have made all these facilities available to you. But what about product efficiency? How far you have ensured good and better living and working conditions to these poor workers, who have been denied so long the essential requisites of life?

So I would request Members on the other side not to bring in those factors which may be really very fundamental, but which do not fall within the purview of the Bill. As such, I endorse this Bill and say that this will give them a new incentive for having better systems of production. We have to stand in competition with foreign production. For that, we must have improved machinery to see that the productive apparatus is brought into full operation as best as possible within the limited resources at our disposal.

Some form of assurance was demanded by Prof. Sharma, before this development rebate was granted to the colliery workers. It is provided in the Bill, that this privilege will continue in cases

> "where the machinery or plant is installed after the 31st day of March 1963 and before the 1st day of April 1966".

So that there is a time factor provided for the instalment of new machinery for the purpose of accelerated mining of coal. Naturally, we shall have time to watch the results of the operation of this Bill and find out how far we have been justified in extending this benefit to the producers. So we should not be perturbed over the question of giving them a permanent lease irrespective of the results and also assuring them that we are not going in for the other system of production. May be, we may have to think of nationalisation. Why not? I do not know if the Government has given some assurance. If so, it may be for this definite period. But there is no general assurance as such. At least we are not in a position to accept it unless we find that really the productive efficiency has been brought into operation at a level which gives the workers, I mean the colliery workers, satisfaction of their

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felt needs and also a fillip to production. Then we may consider how far we shall allow the private sector to have a full say in the matter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta also referred to some statement made by the President of the Indian Mining Association relating to Government assurance He might have brought up this issue with other factors. We are not concerned directly with those here. He thought that there might be some attempt to intrude into the domain of the private sector, and was probably trying to ridicule the performance of the public sector before the Wage Board, pointing out that the public sector did not fulfil the target whereas the private sector did.

We know the other side of the picture also. But I do not know whether Government was competent to give that assurance. Nor has the Wage Board anything to do with it. I feel that here we are directly concerned with an industry which employs 4,50,000 and more people and which is now having a target of 104 million tons to be produced by the end of the Third Plan. Quite likely, we shall have to increase our target in the Fourth Plan and relating to that some picture has already been placed before us.

What we want to be sure on this score is that the machineries which are installed, the improved machineries, are in a position to bring about the desired results. That is what we are directly concerned with. But as regards the principle of making this rebate, which is called development rebate, available to the colliery owners it is certainly not a permanent feature. A limitation has been prescribed. It will extend upto 1966. That is why objection has come from the colliery owners themselves. They say that they are the real producers and that they are fulfilling all the targets. But that we are making a discrimination by giving in 1963 one form of facility and after 1963 another form of facility. According to them the boot is on the other leg. They say discrimination is against them and uniform standard ought to have been prescribed. Here we are concerned with productive effiicency, and so we must see that they have no grievance on the score of adequate facilities not being made available to them. That is what is now attempted to be ensured by the passage of this Bill, and as such, I endorse this wholeheartedly.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर जो बहस हो रही है उसमें एक यह विषय प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर के विवाद का उठ खड़ा हुआ है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस विवाद की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । मुझे तो केवल यह कहना है कि जहां तक इस स्प्रिट का सम्बन्ध है कि ज्यादा उत्पादन करने पर सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, यह तो सरकार का कार्य सराहनीय है परन्तु एक बात अवश्य देखनी है कि कुछ सरमायेदार जो अपना व्यवसाय करके करोड़ों रुपये और लाखों रुपयों का फायदा उठाते हैं और उन को इस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है, वहां लेबर की क्या हालत है । एक चीज का ध्यान नहीं रखा जा रहा कि उनके व्यवसाय और धंधों में कर्मचारियों की क्या दशा है ? मैं समझता हूं कि यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है ।

जैसा कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सदन में कहा है, कोएलरीज में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी दशा बहुत शोचनीय है । उन के रहने के लिये मकान और साधारण सुविधायें भी उनको नहीं दी जा रही हैं तो मेरा तो यह ख्याल है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन तो दिया जाय परन्तु उस के साथ साथ इस दृष्टिकोण को भी सामने रखा जाये कि यह प्राइवट सैक्टर द्वारा, जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन का शोषण तो नहीं हो रहा है और अगर शोषण हो रहा है तो

उसको भी दूर करने के लिये सुविधायें देने के लिये वह किस हद तक कामयाब हुए हैं ?

मैं तो इस संशोधन को बहुत बधाई के साथ देखता अगर इसमें प्रोत्साहन इस प्रकार दिया जाता । अगर कोयला खान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की दशा सम्हाल ली गई है और उनको सुविधायें उनके द्वारा दी जा रही हैं और इस बात की जांच करने के बाद वह भी इस प्रकार के रिबेट के मुस्तहक होते । श्रीमन्, जैसे आंकड़े इस सदन में रखे गये, इसमें कोई शुबहा नहीं कि कोयला आजकल के युग में एक बड़ी आवश्यक वस्तु है । परन्तु कोयले के अतिरिक्त और भी बहुत सी आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं और अगर इस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन कोयला खान के मालिकों को दिया जा रहा हैं तो और जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं उन के लिये भी इसी प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन होना चाहिये । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या परिस्थिति सरकार के सामने है कि एक तरह का पक्षपात और डिस्क्रिमिनेशन एक विशेष व्यवसाय में जो काम करते हैं जो मालिक हैं, उनके साथ किया जा रहा है? इसमें तो कोई शुबह नहीं कि जो हमारी मिक्सेड एकोनोमी है उस में हम को यह भी ध्यान देना है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय ताकि जो उनका धन है, कैपिटल है, वह शाई न होने पाये । परन्तु एक सीमा सरकार को निर्धारित करनी है और वह सीमा इस तरह पर निर्धारित करनी है कि जो मुनाफा यह व्यवसाय करने वाले कमाते हैं और जो धन एकत्रित करते हैं, मुनाफे के रूप में, उस की भी कोई सीमा निर्धारित होनी चाहिये । अभी आंकड़ों के अन्तर्गत यह देखा गया है कि कोयले की खान के जो मालिक हैं उनको काफी मुनाफा हुआ और यह भी देखा गया है कि उत्पादन जो हो रहा है अभी तक एक दिक्कत थी वहां सें हटाने की, तो मैं यह देखता हूं कि पिछले कई महीनों से जब से यह डिजील के इंजन चल गये हैं, मालगाड़ियों द्वारा अब कोयला आता है । बहुत सी जगहों पर यह एक समस्या उठ खड़ी हुई है कि कोयला इस कदर ज्यादा तादाद में इकट्ठा हो गया है कि उस का प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है । ऐसी दशा में मुझे यह संशोधन विधेयक जो आया है, उसमें केवल एक ही आपत्ति है कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के साथ साथ लेबर की सुविधायें और लेबर वेलफेयर जितना बढ़ना चाहिये था वह नहीं बढ़ा है । यह देखना होगा कि जो कर्मचारी या लेबर वहां पर काम कर रही है उनका शोषण न हो । इस चीज़ का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये ।

एक बात इस विषय में मुझे और कहनी है । यह सही है कि उन्नतिशील यंत्रों का प्रयोग होना चाहिये । यह भी सही है कि जिस कदर ज्यादा इस तरह के यंत्रों का प्रयोग होगा, उत्पादन बढ़ेगा परन्तु यह देखना है कि जो सरमाया कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथों में इस देश में है वह दो, चार लाख और बढ़ाया जाय या उसमें कम से कम जनता को भी लाभ हो ? मैं यह समझता हूं कि प्रोडक्शन के बढ़ने के साथ साथ इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह नियम सरकार को बनाना है कि अगर प्राइवेट सैक्टर को इस प्रकार का इनकरेजमेंट दिया जा रहा है तो जो काम करते हैं उनको भी उस मुनाफे का हिस्सा मिले, बोनस के रूप में मिले अथवा सुविधाओं के रूप में मिले । इस चीज को भी अवश्य ध्यान में रखना है । इसलिये श्रीमन्, मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भविष्य में जब कभी इस प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन का प्रश्न उठे तो उस में सरकार को इस चीज़ को अवश्य देखना है कि जो लेबर, मजदूर तबका काम करता है, उनको सुविधाओं, उनके आराम का ध्यान किस हद तक रखा गया है । प्राइवट सैक्टर में भी वे लोग इन सुविधाओं और इस तरह के प्रोत्साहन पाने के मुस्तहक होन चाहिये जिन्होंने वास्तव में लेबर को हर तरीके से

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

खुश रखा है और उनकी जो एलीमेंटरी डिमांड्स हैं वह पूरी कर दी गई हैं। इसदृष्टि-कोण को सामन रखना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोएलिएरी का काम तो ऐसा है कि आज देश में कोयले के कोने कोने में मांग है। आज गांवों में डेवलपमैंट करने के लिए, मकान बनवाने के लिए कोयला चाहिए, ईंटें पकाने के लिए वह नहीं मिलता है। आज गवर्नमेंट और सैंक्शन न करके मदद नहीं देगी तो स्थिति के जल्दी सम्हलने की आशा नहीं की जा सकती है।

यह जो २० से ३५ परसैंट किया है यह उत्साह बढ़ाने के लिए किया गया है ताकि बिजनैसमैन अपना पैसा इनवैस्ट करें। उस से जो इनकम होगी और मनाफ़ा होगा उसका कुछ हिस्सा लेकर के बढ़ी हुई वेजेज़ की शक्ल में देना होगा। इसके लिए वेज बोर्डस बने हुए हैं, बड़ी बड़ी कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं। मेरे मित्र ने अभी कहा कि वर्कर्स का ख्याल किया जाय। मजदूरों की भी यूनियन्स हैं जो कि उनके हित का सदैव ध्यान रखती हैं। जाहिर है कि यह गवर्नमेंट भी उसमें जो इनकम होगी, पैसा पैदा होगा, तो वह इसको जरूर देखगी कि लेबर को भी कुछ शेयर मिले। यह बड़े संतोष और प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि हमारी आज जो मौजूदा गवर्नमेंट है वह स्वयं ही अपना क़दम सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसाइटी की तरफ बढ़ा रही है। हम भी चाहेंगे कि आगे चल कर इसको वह नेशनलाइज़ कर ले लेकिन आज नहीं कर सकत हैं क्योंकि इतना पैसा गवर्नमेंट के पास आज नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट को मौक़ा देना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट ने एक सुंदर क़दम उठाया है, ग़लत क़दम नहीं है। आज मुल्क में जिधर देखिये कोयले की डिमांड है। आज बड़े बड़े शहरों में कानपुर, इलाहाबाद आदि में, जहां भी देखिये रोज़ आये दिन कोयले की सप्लाई की समस्या बनी रहती है। कोयले की सप्लाई को लेकर आये दिन हाउस में सवाल होते हैं कि उसको ढोने के लिए नावें नहीं मिलती हैं, ट्रक्स नहीं मिलत हैं और रेल के वैगंस नहीं मिलत हैं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज भी गांवों में कोयले की बहुत ज़रूरत है। गांवों में मकान बनाने हैं, इमारतें बनानी हैं। हमारा फाइव इयर प्लान चल रहा है उसमें कोयले और लोहे दोनों की बहुत अधिक ज़रूरत है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि कोयला अधिक उत्पादित हो इस के लिए उत्साह बढ़ायें और प्रोत्साहन दें। इसी दृष्टि से गवर्नमेंट ने इनकम-टैक्स के लिए ३५ परसेंट किया है लेकिन इनकमटैक्स तो तभी लगेगा जब इनकम होगी। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जो मिलओनर्स और बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति पैसे की टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं उसकी कम से कम एक चैकिंग हो। इनडाइरैक्ट गवर्नमेंट की चैकिंग है कि वे चोरी न करें और इससे उनकी हिम्मत नहीं होगी और सही हिसाब रक्खेंगे। गवर्नमेंट को मेरा सुझाव है कि उनके एकाउंट्स को देखने के लिए आप की तरफ से रजिस्टर्स इश्यू होने चाहिएं। उन को फ़र्ज़ी हिसाब किताब और डबल बहियां रखने की इजाज़त नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। वह ग़लत बात है। इसकी पूरी चैकिंग होनी चाहिए और जो भी इनकम टैक्स बाकी है, वह वसूल किया जाना चाहिए। इस वक्त सरकार ने १५ परसेंट डेवलपमेंट रीबट और दिया है। इस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन इनकम टैक्स को वसूल करने के लिए उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए। प्रश्न यह है कि इस देश में कुल कितना इनकमटैक्स बाकी है, जो कि वसूल किया जाना है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं जानता हूं कि कानपुर में गवर्नमेंट का लाखों रुपया इनकम टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में बाकी है। गवर्नमेंट को इस की चेकिंग करनी चाहिए और वह रुपया वसूल करना चाहिए। ३५ परसेंट के स्थान पर ४० परसेंट डेवलपमेंट रीबेट दिया जाये, लेकिन इनकम टैक्स के बकिया को वसूल

करने की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए । यह बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि मुल्क का डेवलपमेंट हो ।

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

लेबर की जैन्विन मांगों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनको पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । यह बड़ा कठिन काम है । वे लोग ज़ेरे-ज़मीन काम करते हैं, जहां उनको पता नहीं होता है कि वे कहां हैं,जहां वे आस्मान और तारे नहीं देख सकते हैं । वे अपने बाल-बच्चों को बाहर छोड़ कर और अपनी जान को ख़तरे में डाल कर खानों में काम करते हैं । इस लिए उन को सब सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । उनके लिए मैडिकल फ़ैसिलिटीज़ और अन्य सुविधाओं का इन्तज़ाम करना चाहिए ।

हमारी नीति वन-साइडिड नहीं होनी चाहिए । इस मुल्क में इस बात का बड़ा प्रचार है कि यह गवर्नमेंट वन-साइडिड पालिसी पर चलती है और कैपिटलिस्ट्स की मदद करती है । लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है । कल कम्यूनिस्ट सदस्य, गुप्ता जी, बोले थे । उनका अपना एक एंगल है, लेकिन हमारा एंगल यह है कि हम दोनों तरफ़ देखेंगे और सब वर्गों के हितों की रक्षा करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे । हमारे यहां अमीर और ग़रीब सब रहेंगे । इस मुल्क में सबको खाना, कपड़ा और मकान देने की ज़िम्मेदारी इस गवर्नमेंट की है, जिस के लिए हम कदम उठा रहे हैं । हम उस तरफ़ मार्च कर रहे हैं । हम वन-साइडिड काम नहीं कर रहे हैं । हम पक्षपात नहीं कर रहे हैं । हम कैपिटलिस्ट्स से पैसा ले रहे हैं । हम उनको छोड़ नहीं रहे हैं । उनका पैसा निकल आयगा । अगर वे नई मशीनें लगा देंगे, तो हम उसको चैक कर सकते हैं । अगर वे गवर्नमेंट में आयेंगे,—

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : वे नहीं आ सकते हैं । हम आने नहीं देंगे ।

श्री शिव नारायण : वे इस का ख़्वाब देख रहे हैं । लेकिन यह बहुत मुश्किल है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : चंद्रभान गुप्ता से पूछ लिया है ?

श्री शिव नारायण : चंद्रभान गुप्त की गवर्नमेंट है । माननीय सदस्य क्यों परेशान होते हैं और घबराते हैं ? हमारे पी० एस० पी० के माननीय मित्र को यहां पर चंद्रभान गुप्त दिखाई देने लगे हैं ।

हम को मिसाल याद आती है कि शुरू में जब चाय का प्रचार होने लगा, तो लोग एक एक प्याली चाय पिलाते थे, ताकि लोगों को पीने की आदत पड़ जाये । वही यह गवर्नमेंट कर रही है । यह तो थोड़ा सा डोज़ है । यह गवर्नमेंट थोड़ा नशा दे रही है । यह गवर्नमेंट ३५ परसेंट डेवेलपमेंट रीबेट दे रही है और इस से गाड़ा हुआ करोड़ों रुपया बाहर आयगा, उस की मशीनें लगाई जायेंगी और उससे बिजिनेस किया जायगा । इससे मुल्क का डेवेलपमेंट होगा, मुल्क का कल्याण होगा, देश में कोयला पहुंचेगा और हमारी डिमांड्ज़ की पूर्ति होगी ।

इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल मुनासिब है, अनुचित नहीं है । सरकार ने यह बहुत सुन्दर कदम उठाया है । मैं इस की सराहना करता हूं और इस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, hon. Members who spoke yesterday and today raised a number of points, some of which are too large for the issue under discussion. For instance, the question of amelioration of labour conditions, or the nationalisation of mining industry, or the discussion about private or public sector in this industry may be very important and they come before us in different shapes from time to time but they are not very germane to the present

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

issue. If I do not deal with them, it is not out of any discourtesy to the hon. Members but in my opinion they are not very relevant here.

While hearing the speeches made by some hon. Members, I got the impression that some of them were of the view that raising the rate of development rebate from 20 to 35 per cent would affect the price structure and the prices will increase. I think the hon. Member who initiated the debate said......

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I never said so; nobody said so. I said that the prices have already been raised.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am glad that he does not mean that. He is trying to establish a link between the price structure and the rebate. I do not want to touch it any further as the hon. Member says that he does not mean it. The object of the development rebate is an additional tax concession besides normal depreciation; this rebate is available on the cost of the new plant and machinery installed in a particular year. This concession is given once only; it is not available over and over again. 75 per cent of the development rebate is actually debited to the profit and loss account and credited to a reserve account to be utilised by the assessee during the period of eight years for the purpose of the business only. This is important because the hon. Member said that production is good today but demand is not there and that coal is accumulating at the pit-heads and so there is no urgency about it. We have to look ahead over a period of seven or eight years. The demand may be less today because, maybe, due to some slackening in the activities in the industrial and other sectors or the railways may be going in for dieselisation. It does not mean that over a period it would not go up. We may even find a situation where there is shortage in terms of demand. The demand is bound to go up. So this development rebate is for a period for eight years during which he can make use of it any time he installs a new machinery or plant. That is why this amount is credited to a reserve fund. To say that this will increase the profit margin or prices is not correct. The price structure committee went into it and if after sometime, some five years, the price is to be revised, this question of rebate and tax concession will be taken into account by the committee. This money will be credited to the reserve account and he could not use it for declaring dividends or showing higher profit yields. So, any committee which goes into the question at any future date will consider the concession as also other concessions and all the minus and plus sides; all that calculation will be gone into by them. Therefore, there should be no apprehension in the minds of the hon. Members that the price structure will in any way be vitiated.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You are putting words into my mouth. I am sorry you have attributed that argument to me. I said that the price of coal had been raised even in 1962 in violation of what the Boothalingam Committee had laid down.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a diffeent matter. That is not connected with this. My difficulty is that a large number of points have been raised which have nothing to do with the subject-matter of the Bill. I am only trying to establish that this is not going to affect the price. That point was in my mind as a result of the speeches. But it may not be in the hon. Members mind, I want to make it absolutely clear that this is not going to affect the price structure which is present today.

Then there was anoher point made: that this will benefit the bigger group of companies like Bird & Co., or Andrew Yule & Co., or McNeill Berry, etc., which are large combines and not the medium and the small

mines. This may be partly true; I do not dispute the fact that a larger and better-organised unit may have more capital resources or they may have more funds and may utilise them better, but the fact of the matter is that as a whole the coal industry is very much under-capitalised. The hon. Member referred to the high profit margin of some of these groups. That is also because of the fact that they have a very small capital base; the machinery is old and therefore they are able to declare on that small capital base a very large dividend. If you take the industry as a whole, the profitability of the industry though it may be considered to be reasonable, is not high.

Some time back, a study of a 100 companies was made,—that was in 1960—by the Reserve Bank of India, and the profit after tax in the case of coal was 8.6 per cent. That was the profit after tax in the case of coal as a proportion to the net worth: 8·6 per cent of the net worth. As I said, if you take the capital base, a small capital gives you a high percentage, and net worth means capital as well as block. This is a rather more realistic basis for giving the profitability.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): What is the return on capital?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I was saying that the return on capital is high because the capital base is small, and to make it high it is necessary that you must give them some facilities. That is the reason why the development rebate is proposed to be increased so that it will enable them to invest more on capital by way of plant and machinery and they will go in for a larger capital base. That is the reason why I am trying to stress this point. In other industries, the Reserve Bank came to the conclusion that the percentage of profit to net worth varies between 9 and 21, particularly in the case of chemicals, textiles, iron and steel and paper. It was pointed out that because of the low capital base, the dividend declared is high and the profit percentage is higher, but in actual fact, on assessing the finance on a more realistic basis, it may be described as reasonable but not high. The earnings of the coal industry are not going up. Actually they are declining.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The Boothalingam Committee said that after allowing for development reserve at the rate of Rs. 1·70 per ton, they should not earn a profit of more than 11 per cent. It was considered reasonable, but the other development reserves are being built up.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not think the profit is more.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How much money is coming? You are giving them added facilities.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Some of the bigger companies or companies which own better mines may have some reserves. I am coming to that point. Although the third Plan target, in all likelihood, is not going to be reached, and there is a doubt that we may not need 97 million tons in 1965-66, there is no doubt that the consumer demand will at least be of the order of 88 million tons and we have to achieve this target through the private and the public sectors. I am one with the hon. Member that the NCDC must be encouraged; it should also be facilitated by this; it must be encouraged because they are also paying taxes; and they are commercially accountable, and they must be encouraged to produce more and more. I am absolutely one with the hon. Member on that point. But I say in order to reach the coal target of 88 million tons if not 97 million tons, the coal mines need a lot of funds and the sum of Rs. 17 crores or Rs. 18 crores provided by the World Bank will have to be found in the rupee counterpart. In addition, they also require a sum of Rs. 17 crores or Rs. 18 crores. So,

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

they would require in all about Rs. 40 crores.

The point is, as the House is aware, the previous Finance Minister made the announcement that he is going to give concessions to the coal industry in respect of the development rebate, and on that basis, already the coal industry has placed orders worth about Rs. 13 crores to Rs. 14 crores.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How many collieries have placed orders?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Those who are able to utilise this. It is no compulsion. They have already placed orders. If this concession is not given, the result would be that many of them will withdraw. The point at issue is that this is one of the mechanisms by which we want that the much-needed capital base of the coal industry should be extended and new plant and machinery installed, because the coal industry has reached the stage when all the surface mines have been exhausted, and they have to go deeper and deeper.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is correct.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For going in for deep mining, the hon. Member will also agree—he is usually a very knowledgeable person about these matters—they have to go in for increased capitalisation; they have to go in for heavier machinery. Therefore, it is time that at the present moment we provided these facilities. In what way the monopoly concentrations and bigger profits should be mopped up is a different matter. We can do it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: When? You would not do it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are other occasions for that, but to provide them facilities of tax concessions so that they are able to plough back more and more reserves is, I think, essentially not an anti-social or anti-progressive idea. It is not an anti-progressive idea to increase production and productivity. We can take care of other things by different policy measures and we will do it and we are doing it. But I say this measure in its limited sense is very much needed at the present moment but we have to make all efforts to raise the coal output. The need for machinery and ploughing back of capital for plant and machinery is very much felt. Therefore, I commend this Bill for acceptance of the House.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I scrupulously avoided the question of price revision in earlier speech, but to disabuse the mind of my hon. friend over there, and we are equally concerned about the problem. I have to put in a straight question. Whenever the question of price comes in, it has a direct link to workers' wages. That poses a difficulty which is a matter of concern to us. When the wage was increased, the Price Revision Committee assured the coal-owners that a corresponding increase in price would be made. But when the wage was increased by Rs. 3, the Colliery Mazdoor Sang stated that the price was increased by Rs. 6. In calculating the price—it comes within the jurisdiction of the Ministry concerned, though not falling within the scope of this Bill—will the Ministry also take into account the facilities which have been made available to the owners, so that when any recommendation for wage increase is made, it does not bring in a commensurate increase in the price if not more, as has been pointed out by the Colliery Mazdoor Sang?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Price-fixation, etc., are all economic matters. This was a concession in addition to the rise in price that was decided at the highest level in order to increase the output. This has nothing to do with those matters; they are separate matters.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I made a reference yesterday in my speech to a letter which was read out by the

Chairman of the IMA in which Government had assured the World Bank that even in the fourth Plan there was no question of nationalisation of the mines. I wanted to know whether the Government have taken a decision like that, when that decision was taken and what about Parliament being consulted?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry I could not trace that letter. But obviously the Government policy is what is stated by Government spokesmen on the floor of Parliament.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Then why are such letters allowed to be written?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know; that is why I said I am not able to trace that letter. But Government policy about this is very clear. It is there in the industrial policy which has been stated in this House. More than that, no letter from anybody can substitute that policy of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments. I will put all the clauses together. The question is:

"That clause 2, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.53 hrs.

SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE) AMENDMENT BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

This is an amending Bill. The original Act was passed to provide for improvement and clearance of slum areas in certain Union Territories and also for the protection of tenants in such areas from eviction. Before I go into the details of the amending Bill, I will say something about the position of housing in our country generally. The most important things of life are food, clothing and shelter. I must say frankly that something tangible has been done in the last three Five Year Plans regarding food and clothing; but I do not think enough has been done about housing. So far about Rs. 950 crores have been sanctioned in the last three Plans, but the demand is more than Rs. 2,000 crores. Among the housing schemes, we give greatest importance to the social housing scheme and among social housing schemes, we attach the greatest importance to the slum clearance schemes.

As you know, the worst slums are to be found in the congested areas of big cities. The necessary powers required for the clearance and improvement of slums were taken by the Central Government when they enacted the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. This Act covered the Union Territories. The Central Government also asked the State

[Shri P. S. Naskar]

Governments to enact suitable legislation and so far 9 out of 15 States have done so. The Central Government formulated the slum clearance schemes in 1956, which envisaged grant of financial assistance to the State Governments and to the local bodies to the extent of 75 per cent of the approved cost. After that, in 1958 a committee was set up under the chairmanship of Shri A. K. Sen, the Law Minister, to go into the details of the problem of slum clearance. The committee made certain recommendations. One of them was the increase in the grant element of the Central Government. Accordingly, the Central Government has increased the grant element in the assistance. The committee recommended that the Government should give priority to the big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Kanpur, etc. Government accepted that and action is being taken in the matter. Also, they said Government should take up large-scale acquisition of land in the slum areas in different cities. The progress made, however, is not very satisfactory.

This amending Bill extends to the Union Territories. Up to date, this Act has been extended to Delhi and Tripura. I want to restrict myself to Delhi. In Delhi, so far 43 slum clearance schemes have been sanctioned with a provision of 28,000 units of houses at a cost of Rs 5.53 crores. As you know, Delhi is the metropolis of our country. It has been attracting a large number of people for some time. The partition of the country also added to its population. Since then certain other factors have come in and there is a regular and ceaseless flow of people to Delhi.

The people in the low-income group specially live in the slum areas. The tenements in which they live are very deplorable. The slum areas are abominable. Sometimes one can see human beings living with the cattle, horses and other animals. This is very deplorable. The slum clearance scheme is essentially humanitarian and is intended to ensure a minimum standard of living for the people who suffer from poverty. They deserve the sympathy of every one of us here. In view of the gravity of the problem, it is necessary to quicken the pace of slum areas to improve and rebuild the we should encourage the owners of slum areas to improve and rebuild the areas. Not only that. If they remove the sitting tenants, the sitting tenants should have the right of pre-emption to come back to the original building.

Amendments to the existing Act have been brought with special emphasis on these aspects. I must say that this is a non-contentious Bill with a laudable purpose and I would beg of the House to give its support to this Bill. The experience of the working of the original Act has revealed certain practical difficulties and certain amendments are necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the existing Act to remove those difficulties in order to facilitate and quicken the slum clearance and improvement work, and to require the owners to restore the possession of the improved and re-developed premises to the previous tenants on payment of a reasonable rent and to give protection against eviction of tenants.

If you permit me, I want to go into the details of some of the clauses of the Bill. In the case of slum areas, the buildings may have to be demolished and reconstructed. Section 10 of the Act lays down that the owners should be given an opportunity to develop the area according to the plan approved by the competent authority. The authority has no power to develop the area itself immediately after passing the order. It can take up the development work only after 12 months from the date of the passing of the order. Sometimes the owner sits over it and does not do the work. So, an amendment is being brought forward so that the competent authority can take up the work.

14 hrs.

Similarly, Sir, there are a few other amendments which have been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. The main feature, I may say, is that this Bill will stop unauthorised building activity in slum areas. The competent authority will have the power to re-develop a clearance area before this work is commenced by the owner, if it is necessary in the public interest to do so. That authority will also be authorised to undertake re-development work itself if the owner re-develops the clearance area in contravention of the plans or delays the re-development work. It will be obligatory on the owners of slums, who take up improvement or re-development work of their property, to restore possession of the premises to the previous tenants in the improved or re-erected buildings at a concessional rent. Also, before any owner of a slum takes up proceedings for the eviction of tenants in the slum areas, he must have prior permission from the competent authority.

Sir, some of the amendments we are bringing forward are of a clarificatory or consequential nature. I do not want to make any long speech here. The original Bill was introduced in this House in 1956 by our then Home Minister, Shri G. B. Pant. I looked into the old records. I found that the original Bill, which is now an Act had the unanimous support of the House. When I read the proceedings then I found that there was no division and there was not even an amendment moved to any of the clauses.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You want the same thing to be repeated here?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): We can't expect that from you.

Shri P. S. Naskar: So, Sir, as I said, this amending Bill is for the good of the people who are supposed to have not received so far, whatever may be the reason, a better treatment, and I do expect a unanimous support from this House.

With these words, Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment for referring the Bill to a Joint Committee tabled by Shri Naval Prabhakar. I am told that the Government is likely to accept it.

Shri P. S. Naskar: We accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may move the amendment.

Shri Naval Prabhakar (Delhi—Karol Bagh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 24 members, 16 from this House, namely:—

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, Chodhury Brahm Perkash, Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary, Shri Ganapati Ram, Maharani Gayatri Devi of Jaipur, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi, Shri Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri P. S. Naskar, Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Shri Sidheshwar Prasad, Dr. P. Srinivasan and Shri Naval Prabhakar;

and 8 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

[Shri Naval Prabhakar]

> that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 9th December, 1963;
>
> that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and
>
> that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 8 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, both the motion and the amendment are before the House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated, there can be no difference of opinion about the aims and the objects of such a piece of legislation. Every one of us would like to see our cities devoid of the slums and slum dwellers at the earliest possible moment. And, when we speak about the pitiable living conditions of the millions of slum dwellers, absolutely there is no difference in the language used, there is no dearth of pity and compassion or sympathy expressed for these dumb millions.

But, Sir, when it really comes to the examination of the performance by the authorities concerned, it is not at all possible for us to agree with the Government. It is not at all possible for us to congratulate the Government. On the other hand, we see that practically little has been done in the way of clearing the slums or improving the slums even in the capital city of our country.

The Government may argue that the situation in Delhi is particularly difficult as there was an inflow of refugees after Partition. We realise that it was a real problem for the Government and the authorities to meet. We all know that the rate of growth of population in the city of Delhi, being the capital of the country, is much more than perhaps in the other cities. It was of interest to notice that the city which had a population of only 60,000 or so during the days of Shahjahan has grown into a city of more than two million people during the last few centuries. That is all the more the reason why Government ought to have bestowed more attention on this city compared to many other places.

Sir, I am not trying to minimise the seriousness of the problem in the other cities. We know about Calcutta, Bombay and our other industrial cities where the problem is very serious. In the city of Calcutta there are, even according to certain estimates made by the Government in 1956, more than six lakh slum dwellers—perhaps this may even be an under-estimation—and out of these people 58.78 per cent have a monthly income between Re. 1 and Rs. 100. We can imagine the plight of these people having a monthly income of Re. 1, Rs. 10 or Rs. 15. In certain cities it is found that even upto 60 per cent of the population live in slums. I am not giving this figure by myself, I got this figure from the report of the Ashoke Sen Committee. They must have had some basis when they gave such a figure. It is estimated, Sir, that there are more than 1.15 million slum houses in our country and in Delhi alone, the estimate shows, there are 50,000 such slum houses—this is before the very eyes of Parliament, before the very eyes of the Ministry concerned.

I was trying to find out what had been done in this city. I do not have the latest figures, but I am told that up to 1962 the subsidized houses that were built in the city have come to nearly 5000. In a city of 50,000 slum houses if we could construct only 5,000 subsidised houses during the last 15

or 16 years, that does not at all go to the credit of this Government or the civic authorities in Delhi. It is really a shameful situation where we have to hang our heads in shame that even in the capital city where 50,000 slum houses are there, we could not implement the slum clearance programme very effectively even after the passing of the Act in 1956. Of course, the Minister was saying that the allotment was only Rs. 900 crores whereas what was necessary according to the calculations was Rs. 2,000 crores but, then, I would like to know whether those Rs. 900 crores were spent for the slum clearance and slum improvement. I hope the hon. Minister will give the latest figures when he replies to the debate.

The Asoke Sen Committee had recommended that over and above the allotments made in the Second Plan, since some six cities needed special consideration they should be allotted a further sum of Rs. 2 crores each. I would like to know whether that particular recommendation of the Committee had been accepted and implemented and, if so, whether the Rs. 2 crores allotted for Delhi had been fully utilized, if so in what way, how many slums have been cleared or improved, and how many buildings were re-constructed and newly-built. Here I would like to impress upon the Government that we are not at all satisfied with the performance of Government in this field. I know that he will plead there are not enough funds, there are other difficulties, the State Governments, manicipalities or corporations have to do the real work, he can only give schemes but, then, the Asoke Sen Committee had pointed out that in spite of the provision for grant or loan from the Central Government to the extent of 75 per cent the balance contribution of 25 per cent was not forthcoming from various States Governments and, therefore, the contribution from the Centre should be increased. So, it is very disheartening to see that schemes for slum clearance and slum improvements are not going ahead with the speed which we all desire.

Coming to the amending Bill, most of the new amendments proposed in this Bill are welcome. I particularly welcome the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Naval Prabhakar, to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee because if the Joint Committee considers the various proposals and deliberates over them, it can improve the Bill by plugging the loopholes, if there are any.

Generally, owners of land or buildings in the slums are not often interested in the improvement or the clearance of the slums because even without that they are getting quite a good amount of money. By spending nothing, they are earning a lot of money. So, they naturally think: "why should we worry about the condition of the slum dwellers and invest any money for the improvement of the slums?" and do nothing about it. So, it is very necessary for the Government to come into the picture and the civic authorities or the corporation will have to take over the clearance or improvement of the slums. I fully agree that the Government should be empowered with the necessary powers for doing such work, especially when the slum owners neglect to carry out the various schemes that are proposed by the competent authority.

After the clearance of the slum, it very often happens that the owner of the land or building would like to increase the rent. So, it is a laudable attempt on the part of the Government to have subsidised rent for all those who were already living there.

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I know. I am only welcoming those provisions in general. In the name of subsidised rent he will have to pay, besides the original rent that he was paying, 7½ per cent of the improvement

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

charges and 7½ per cent of the compensation price of the land, if any land is purchased. Perhaps, Government might have made some calculations and come to the conclusion that the subsidised rent will be lower than the usual rent fixed by the Rent Controller for a new house. I would like to know whether this is the minimum that can be fixed or there is any possibility of reducing it still further.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are taking only the acquisition cost and not the market value of the land.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is true. I am sure the Government will agree with me that the attempt should be to see that the slum dwellers, whose income is very little or practically nothing, are not overburdened. I do not know what the Government can do in this matter; perhaps, they can give some grants or loans for clearance and improvement of slums.

I hope the Joint Committee will go into all these problems and when the Bill comes back before the House they will be able to report that a smaller amount will be due from the slum dwellers even after clearance and improvement of slums. I hope the Joint Committee will do some useful work and the Bill will come before the House again as a more progressive measure, if it is possible. I hope this piece of legislation will strengthen the hands of Government to go ahead with slum clearance programmes with more speed and vigour.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गंदी बस्तियों में सुधार और सफ़ाई के लिए मंत्री महोदय जो विधेयक लाये हैं उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं । जैसा कि मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है यह बिल वैसे तो स्वागत के योग्य है किन्तु कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिन पर विचार करना आवश्यक है । यही समझ कर के मैंने इस को प्रवर समिति को सौंपने के लिए आग्रह किया है और उसका प्रस्ताव किया है ।

श्रीमन्, दिल्ली में काफ़ी लम्बे अर्से से गंदी बस्तियां बनी हुई हैं । पार्टीशन से पहले भी जो हमारा दिल्ली शहर है, चांदनी चौक और उस के आसपास का जो इलाक़ा है वह एक प्रकार से गंदी बस्ती थी । उस समय भी जो इम्प्रूवमैंट ट्रस्ट थी वह सोच रही थी कि किस तरीक़े से इस गंदी बस्ती का निराकरण किया जाये । उन्होंने अजमेरी गेट योजना के नाम से एक योजना बनाई और उस को कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश की गई । किन्तु बजाये इस के कि वह योजना उन लोगों के लिए बनाई जाती, जो कि वहां रहते हैं, वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालिकायें खड़ी कर दी गईं और वे जमीनें बड़ी बड़ी कीमतों पर बेच दी गईं । वहां पर रहने वाले लोगों को वहां से हटा कर—मैं ग़लत नहीं कहता—पांच पांच, छः छः, सात सात मील दूर भेज दिया गया । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जो ग़रीब आदमी गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं, गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ़ कर के जहां तक सम्भव हो सके, उन को वहीं बसाने की कोशिश की जाये । सिद्धान्त में यह बात हो सकती है, मगर जब इस को प्रयोग में लाया जाता है, तो एक दूसरी ही स्थिति दिखाई देती है और मुझे अजमेरी गेट स्कीम की बात याद आ जाती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि अधिकारीवर्ग, जिन को कम्पीटेंट एथारिटी कहा गया है, अजमेरी गेट स्कीम की तरह से इन टर्म्ज़ में न सोचने लगें कि यह कीमती जगह है, यहां से ज्यादा पैसा आ सकता है, इस लिए सरकार इस को एक्वायर करे और एक्वायर करने के बाद अपनी योजना बनाए । मैं चाहूंगा कि जो भी योजना बनाई जाये, जैसी इस बिल की मंशा है, जैसे इस बिल के भाव हैं, उन के अनुरूप ही उस को कार्यान्वित किया जाये ।

इस में साढ़े सात परसेंट की बात कही गई है । आज-कल जो लोग सरकारी जगह पर, गन्दी और बस्तियों में जिस जगह को गन्दी बस्ती घोषित कर दिया गया है, वहां बैठे हैं, उन को वहां से हटाया गया है । न्यू मोतीनगर के नाम से एक जगह बनाई गई है और वहां पर

उन को ले जाया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जैसे सरकार ने कुछ सहायता दे कर सब्सिडाइज़्ड रेंट तय किया है, अगर इन बस्तियों को, जिन को हम आगे जा कर साफ़ करना चाहते हैं और जिन का सुधार करना चाहते हैं, उसी आधार पर रखा जाये, तो अच्छा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज के ज़माने में तो कीमतें काफ़ी बढ़ी हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ज़मीनों की कीमत आज-कल के मार्केट-रेट से नहीं लगाई जायेंगी। लेकिन जो उस पर स्ट्रक्टर होगा, उस की कीमत भी इतनी हो जायेगी कि उस का साढ़े सात परसेंट उन गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले नहीं दे पायेंगे।

पचास, साठ साल से जो एक आदमी चांदनी चौक, बल्लीमारों या लाल कुंआ के किसी मुहल्ले में रहता है, वह डेढ़ दो रुपये महीना देता हैं। आज भी उसकी ऐसी अवस्था नहीं है कि वह उस से ज्यादा दे सके। ऐसी अवस्था में साढ़े सात परसेंट अगर लगाया गया, और उस की कीमत बीस, पच्चीस, तीस रुपया बन गई, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उस के लिए दे सकना बहुत ही असम्भव हो जायगा। फिर जब वह ऐसी जगह में नहीं रह पायेगा, तो वह दूसरी जगह गन्दी बस्ती का निर्माण करेगा और वहां पर और कोई नये आदमी आ जायेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो भी किराया उन के लिए निश्चित किया जाये, वह ऐसा होना चाहिए, जो वे लोग अच्छी तरह से दे सकें और जिसे देने में उन को कोई परेशानी न हो सके।

माननीय श्री ए० के० सेन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसके बाद भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली के लिए दो करोड़ रुपया दिया। इस बारे में पार्लियामेंट में कई बार सवाल किये गए। दिल्ली, बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और कानपुर, इन छः शहरों को छांटा गया था कि वहां पर गन्दी बस्तियों का सुधार किया जायेगा। किन्तु दिल्ली का तो मुझे ज्ञात है बाकी शहरों का मुझे पता नहीं है—कि दुजाना हाउस के नाम से जो एक स्कीम थी, वह आज तक पूरी नहीं हुई। इसी तरह जहां जहां जो जो भी कोई योजना बनाई गई, वह आज तक पूरी नहीं हुई।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बिल प्रवर समिति को चला जाये और वहां पर इस के तमाम पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाये। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि प्रवर समिति इन बस्तियों में जाये और वहां के लोगों के स्टैंडर्ड को देखे और फिर उस के बाद यह तय करे कि वे इतना किराया दे सकते हैं या नहीं और उन के लिए किस तरह की सुविधायें पहुंचाई जा सकती हैं।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस में अमलेदारों का ज़िक्र किया है। अमलेदारों की अवस्था बहुत ही दयनीय है। अमलेदार उन को कहते हैं, जो किसी ज़मीन के मालिक की ज़मीन पर बैठे हुए होते हैं और उस पर जो स्ट्रक्टर होता है, उस को वे स्वयं अपना पैसा लगा कर बनाते हैं। आज हालत यह है कि ज़मीन के मालिक यह चाहते हैं कि अमलेदारों को, जो पच्चीस तीस साल से उन की ज़मीन पर अपना मकान बना कर बैठ हुए हैं, निकाल कर बाहर कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि जो ज़मीन पहले दो आने गज थी, आज वही २०० रुपय गज हो गई है। ज़मीन के मालिकों को लालच हो गया है और वे चाहते हैं कि अमलेदारों को निकाल दें। मैं समझता हूं कि आज-कल हमारे यहां की कचहरियों में ज्यादातर जो मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, वे इसी तरह के चल रहेहैं, जिन में अमलेदार और ज़मीन-मालिक का झगड़ा है और स्लम का झगड़ा है। स्लम्ज़ का एक अलग महकमा भी बना हुआ है। उस में भी भागदौड़ मची हुई है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को हम कुछ इस तरह का बनायें, जिस में कि उन लोगों को, जो कि इन गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं, पूरी पूरी राहत मिल सके। वह राहत तभी मिल सकती है कि जब भी जो भी क्षेत्र हम लें, जो कोई योजना हम हाथ में लें, बजाये इस के कि वह किसी राजनीतिक पहलू या एपरोच से देखी

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

जाने लगे, या उस के सम्बन्ध में राजनीतिक दबाव डाला जाने लगा और उस के कारण वह योजना ठप्प हो जाये और फिर दूसरी योजना प्रारम्भ की जाये और उस में भी वही बातें आ जायें, हम तय करें कि उस योजना को पूरा किया जायेगा और उस क्षेत्र को साफ़ किया जायेगा, चाहे कैसे भी दबाव आये । उस क्षत्र को साफ़ किया जाये और साफ़ करने के बाद वहां के रहने वालों को राहत पहुंचाई जाये ।

जो पुरानी बस्तियां हैं, जिन को हम गन्दी बस्तियों के नाम से पुकार रहे हैं, वहां न तो कोई स्कूल हैं और न कोई पार्क हैं । नागरिक जीवन की कोई भी सुविधा वहां पर नहीं है । आप पुरानी दिल्ली में चले जाइये । कार्पोरेशन का जो दफ़तर है, उस के सामने जो बाग़ है, वही नाम-मात्र का बाग़ है । बाकी सारे बाजार में आप घूम लीजिए, कहीं कोई छोटा-मोटा पार्क भी देखने का नसीब न होगा । इस अवस्था में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कुछ इस तरह का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए कि वहां पर जिन लोगों को हम बसाते हैं, बिठाते हैं, उन के लिए पार्क हों । वहां पर स्कूल के लिए अगर जगह नहीं है, तो स्कूल के लिए भी हम जगह का प्रबन्ध करें । इस के अतिरिक्त डिस्पेंसरी आदि का भी हम प्रबन्ध करें और जितनी भी नागरिक सुविधायें हैं, वे वहां पर उपलब्ध की जायें ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो इस बिल को संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को भजने के लिए मेरा पस्ताव है, वह स्वीकार किया जाये । इस में सोलह नाम लोक सभा के सदस्यों के हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि आठ नाम राज्य सभा के आ जायें और दोनों हाउसिज़ के सदस्य इस पर विचार करें और विचार करने के बाद में आशा करता हूं कि जो ग़रीब आदमी आज इन गन्दी बस्तियों में बैठ हुए हैं, और इस एसी अवस्था में बैठे हुए हैं कि जो देखी नहीं जा सकती है, उन के सुधार और उद्धार के लिए वास्तव में प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक जो संशोधन के रूप मेंइस सदन में लाया गया है, इसका तो मैं स्वागत करता हूं परन्तु एक दो बातें मैं बड़े ही दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं । पहली बात तो यह है कि १५ अगस्त १९४७ के बाद से इतने वर्ष व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद आज भी प्रायः बड़े बड़े शहरों में हज़ारों की तादाद में एसे इंसान मौजूद हैं जिन के रहने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । जाड़ा गर्मी बरसात सभी मौसमों में वे गंदी बस्तियों में रह कर आसमान के साये के नीचे रह कर अपना गुज़र बसर करते हैं । यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है । यह कहा जाता था कि जब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हो जाएगा तो मनुष्य के जीवन की जो अत्यन्त आवश्यक वस्तुयें हैं जैसे, रहने की उचित व्यवस्था, पहनने के लिए उचित वस्त्र और दवा दारू का उचित प्रबन्ध, वे सभी को प्राप्त होंगी । कहां इन में से कोई भी लोगों को प्राप्त हुई है ।

जहां तक गन्दी बस्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली में ही नहीं बल्कि हमारे देश के सभी बड़े बड़े शहरों में यह एक गम्भीर विषय बन गया है। इसने व्यापक रूप ग्रहण कर लिया है। यह संख्या बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है । जिस प्रकार से वे लोग रहते हैं उसको देख कर रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं । स्वतंत्र भारत में ऐसे भी नागरिक हैं जो इतनी बुरी तरह से और इतने बुरे वातावरण में रह रहे हैं । जाड़ा, गर्मी, बरसात, सभी मौसमों में खुले प्लेटफार्म पर, गन्दी बस्तियों में, बड़ी बड़ी सड़कों के किनारे, वे अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं । इस विषय की गम्भीरता के अनुरूप हमारी

सरकार ने अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया है। जो विधेयक संशोधन के रूप में पेश हुआ है इससे किसी तरह का कोई भी रिलीफ उन लोगों को मिलने नहीं जा रहा है।

आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो लोग गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं, उन में अधिक अधिकतर संख्या ऐसे लोगों की है जिन के ऊपर एक बड़ा जबर्दस्त आर्थिक संकट है, जो किसी प्रकार से भी ऐसी हैसियत नहीं रखते हैं कि वे किराये के मकान ले कर, उनके अन्दर रह सकें। अब आप यह सुविधा देने जा रहे हैं कि जो मालिक हैं मकानों के गन्दी बस्तियों के अन्दर, या जो मालिक हैं, जमीनों के वे अपनी इच्छा से बिला अधिकार उन लोगों को हटा कर किसी प्रकार का भवन निर्माण नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि वह संख्या जो गन्दी बस्तियों में रह रही है अधिकतर ऐसे लोगों की है जिनकी इतनी भी हैसियत नहीं हैं कि वे अदालत में जा करके किसी प्रकार का कानूनी चाराजो इस विषय में कर सकें ताकि उनकी व्यवस्था रहने की सुरक्षित रहे। इस संशोधन में यह सुविधा तो दी गई है परन्तु इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है कि ऐसे निर्धन जिन के पास पैसे नहीं हैं, जो गुरबत के कारण गन्दी बस्तियों में आबाद हो गए हैं, आया वे इस काबिल भी हैं कि कानूनी शरण लेकर मालिकान के मुकाबले में अपने हक में फैसला करा सकेंगे। मुझे बड़ा शुबहा है कि इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है।

यह जो इतना गम्भीर विषय है गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ करने का और उनका पुनर्निर्माण करने का, इसको इस प्रकार से संशोधन के रूप में ला कर हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। मुझे याद है आज से कई वर्ष पूर्व जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कानपुर पधारे थे और वहां पर उन्होंने गन्दी बस्तियों को देखा था तो उनके ये शब्द थे कि में यह चाहता हूं कि इन तमाम गन्दी बस्तियों में तुरन्त आग लगा दी जाए, इन सब को फूंक दिया जाए, और कोई साधारण व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की की जाए कि एक स्वतंत्र देश का मानव, एक स्वतंत्र देश का नागरिक कम से कम साधारण जीवन एक मनुष्य का व्यतीत कर सके। उन्होंने भी इस बात को अनुभव किया था कि ठंड में किस तरह से इनमें रहने वाले लोग ठिठुरते हैं, ठंडी हवा से बचने के लिए उनको भी एक साये की आवश्यकता हो ती है। जब प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा तो इस दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाये गये ; बहुत से लेबर क्वाटर्ज बने, सरकार की ओर से निर्माण कार्य किये गये। परन्तु होता क्या है, इसको आप देखें। में जानता हूं कि उनका जो किराया रखा गया है, वह सस्ता रखा गया है। फिर भी उनका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। जैसे मैंने निवेदन किया है गुरबत के कारण, निर्धनता के कारण वे थोड़ा किराया भी नहीं दे सकते हैं जोकि सरकारी भवनों का निर्माण होने के बाद निर्धारित किया गया है। नतीजा इसका यह होता है कि बड़े बड़े आदमी छोटे मजदूरों के नाम पर और गरीब कर्मचारियों के नाम पर उनको एलाट करवा कर उन में रहने लग जाते हैं और रह रहे हैं। इस बात को हृदयंगम करने की आवश्यकता है कि गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों की कोई हैसियत नहीं है, उन की कमाई के कोई साधन नहीं है। देखा जाना चाहिये कि आया उनकी आमदनी कुछ हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है। अगर आप आज नए भवनों का निर्माण गन्दी बस्तियों में करा लेंगे और फिर निर्माण में जो लागत लगी है, उसके अनुपात से उसका मासिक किराया ही निर्धारित कर देंगे, तो में आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि गन्दी बस्तियां एक जगह से हट कर दूसरी जगह पर खिसक जायेंगी। यह सराहनीय कार्य सरकार का होता अगर कुछ गन्दी बस्तियों जो हैं और ये जो लोग रह रहे हैं, उन सभी की एक जांच कराई जाती और जांच कराने के बाद देखा जाता कि किस प्रकार से उन लोगों को एक साधारण जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से रहने का साधन मुहैया किया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस में बहुत बड़ी धनराशि की आवश्यकता

[श्री गौरीशंकर कक्कड़]

है । अशोक सेन की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी और जिस की सिफारिश यह हुई कि प्रत्येक बड़े शहर में कम से कम दो करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है, वह धन नहीं लगाया गया । फिर भी जो भी चीज की जाए स्लम क्लीयरेंस के सिलसिले में, गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ करने के सम्बन्ध में, उस में सब से पहले सरकार इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि अधिकतर ऐसे लोग हैं जो न तो खुद किराया दे सकते हैं और न ही उनकी इतनी हैसियत है कि वे किराया देने का प्रबन्ध कर सकें । जब वे कमाते नहीं हैं तो चाहे आप थोड़ से थोड़ा किराया भी क्यों न रखें, कम से कम मासिक किराया भी क्यों न रखें, उनकी हैसियत किराया देने की नहीं है और न ही हो सकती है जैसे हालात आज हैं, उन में । इस संशोधन का नतीजा कुछ नहीं होने जा रहा है । उनको किसी प्रकार का रिलीफ़, किसी प्रकार की राहत आप देने नहीं जा रहे हैं । यह बड़ा ही विचारणीय विषय है कि उनको किस प्रकार से राहत दी जाए ।

मैं समझता हूं अगर सरकार के द्वारा सबसिडी यानी अनुदान देने की बात हो और उसके अन्तर्गत ऐसे भवनों का निर्माण हो जिनमें लागत कम लगे और रहने की सुविधायें ज्यादा हों, तो वाकई में वह एक ऐसा कदम हो सकता है जो कि गन्दी बस्तियों को दूर करने में सहायक सिद्ध हो सकता है ।

एक प्रश्न और है । जहां तक खेती का सम्बन्ध है, कृषक का सम्बन्ध है, हमारी सरकार ने और राज्य सरकारों ने प्रायः इस सिद्धान्त को माना कि जो जोतता है, वह भूमि का मालिक बना दिया जाय, और इसी के आधार पर बहुत से माल के कानून बनाये गये । मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर एक आधार को एक जगह पर लागू किया गया कि जोतने वाला भूमि का मालिक और स्वामी बना दिया जाये, तो वही आधार गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों के लिये क्यों नहीं अपनाया जाता है ।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Please do not extend the philosophy further.

श्री गौरीशंकर कक्कड़ : They should. तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि गन्दी बस्तियों में जो निर्धन लोग रहते हैं, जिन का उस पर कब्जा है, और वे बराबर यहां पर रहते चले आ रहे हैं, क्या उनके विषय में यह कदम नहीं उठाया जा सकता कि उनको अधिकार दे दिये जायें कि जिस तरह से वे वहां रह रहे हैं वहां वे मालिक के तौर पर रहें। इसमें कुछ कठिनाई होने की बात है, परन्तु अगर एक बार सरकार यह सिद्धान्त मान लेती है तो वह इस प्रकार का कानून बना सकती है, और मैं समझता हूं कि कानून के बनाने में कोई रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

होता यह है कि बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों का निर्माण होता है, और इस युग में जब प्रायः निर्माण के काम हो रहे हैं, एक एक ब्लाक में इमारतें जो बनाई जाती हैं उनमें इतना ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है । अगर आप देहाती क्षेत्र में जायें और निर्माण के कार्यों को देखना चाहें कि वहां कितनी उन्नति हुई है तो आप ब्लाकों में बने हुए भवनों को देख लें । उसके आगे और कोई निर्माण का काम आप को नहीं मिलता है । मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि कुछ सन्तुलन होना चाहिये और सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिये कि भवनों के बनाने में भी कुछ समता हो । ऐसा न हो कि एक इमारत के बनाने में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो जायें और जब निर्धन, गन्दी बस्तियों के रहने वालों का प्रश्न हो तो वहां पर साधारण से साधारण इमारत का भी निर्माण न हो ।

इसीलिये जो संशोधन सरकार के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं उन में मैं सिर्फ एक चीज जरूर देखता हूं कि अभी तक जो सुविधायें

थीं, मालिक लोग मनमाने ढंग से इमारत बनाने के बहाने से जो लोग रहते थे उन को बेदखल कर दिया करते थे उसमें कुछ प्रतिबन्ध और रुकावट पहुंची है । परन्तु जैसा अभी मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया, इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध हो जाने के बाद भी वास्तव में आप गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ नहीं कर सकते और गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों को आप किसी प्रकार का आराम नहीं पहुंचा सकते, जब तक कि आप, जैसा कि अभी एक संशोधन आया है, एक ज्वायेंट कमेटी बने और इस पूरे मसले पर गौर हो जाये, उनकी हैसियतों के आंकड़े ले लिये जायें, और फिर उस आधार पर सरकार की तरफ से गन्दी बस्तियों में भवनों का निर्माण न करें, जिससे उनको सुविधायें मिल जायें । अगर ऐसा जायं होता है तो वह अवश्य एक हद्द तक सन्तोषजनक होगा, वर्ना इस तरह के संशोधन विधेयक से यह गन्दी बस्तियां कभी भी हमारे देश से साफ नहीं हो सकतीं ।

Shri P. R. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill and I am glad that it goes to the Select Committee and I hope the Select Committee will consider all the suggestions made here.

The slums prevail everywhere and so in the Capital of India, in Delhi, the slums should be ideal. And they are. If you go to old Delhi and see the narrow streets and also houses without proper ventilation, you will find the dirty smell coming out from all sides. This is the state of affairs of the old Delhi. Compare old Delhi with New Delhi. One is aristocratic Delhi and the other is socialist Delhi. We are talking of socialism for the last 15 years. What about the conditions of old Delhi? Have we given a thought to it? We have passed a legislation and I ask: have the conditions of the people living there improved? Those people living there are not having well-ventilated houses. Shall we be able to do this by passing this Bill? I am sorry to tell you that we shall not be able to give anything to the people of Delhi. But we shall be giving them all the hope that some day they will be having well-ventilated houses and big and open streets.

I have gone through the various clauses of this Bill. As they stand, I may tell you that there will be no improvement because we are talking of the present rent. No doubt, we should stick to it. Then, on whatever improvement is done, on whatever amount of money is spent, you are giving him seven and a half per cent interest. If the whole slum is demolished and new construction is done, in that case for the cost of construction and the price of the land, you are promising him 7½% interest. Now, if you invest money in the open market, without investing the money on the construction of houses, you get 9 per cent and more. If you deposit it in a good bank, you get a good return. Do you think that the owners of these slums will ever spend a pie in the improvement of the slums?

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri P. R. Patel: Then are, we not giving false hopes to the tenants living in old Delhi?

I would suggest an alternative. In New Delhi, we have got bungalows and big compounds. Those people living in slums do not have sufficient air and here the persons living in bungalows have got vast compounds. Why don't you give that area of the compound round about the bungalow to those persons who want to construct their own houses? Why don't you do that? I ask: do you mean business? If you mean business and you have the mercy for those persons living in slums....

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : आप समाजवाद चाहते हैं । लेकिन इनको तो उससे विरोध है ।

Shri P. R. Patel: I would suggest that those big compounds and

[Shri P. R. Pael]

orchards—they can have orchards 10 miles or 15 miles away from Delhi—should be given to the tenants to construct their own houses and you will find that they will be happy. Is there anything in this Bill which would do that?

There is also one other thing. I am of opinion that this question can be solved if Government and the Municipal Corporation both mean business. They must construct their own chawls and they must rent them out at a reasonable rent. I think that that is the way of solving the problem. The Municipal Corporation should construct every year some fifty or hundred or two hundred chawls and rent them to the poor tenants who are living in the slums, and that is the way of clearing the slums. But are we doing it? That is the question. Government also must do a similar thing, but that is not being done. It is true that in some big cities, some chawls are being built no doubt by Government and also by the municipalities, but that is only negligible. A large number of chawls should be constructed.

In Delhi, the problem is not one of building, but of the site to construct the building on, and Delhi with a population which is much less than that of Bombay has more square miles than Bombay. It is costly also to go from one place to another in taxi in Delhi, whereas in Bombay, it is cheaper to do so.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Then, why has my hon. friend come here?

Shri P. R. Patel: It is for the sake of the company of my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma that I have come here.

In Delhi, the plan must be to have multi-storeyed buildings, and that is the only way of solving this problem here. The multi-storeyed buildings will be less costly as compared to separate buildings, and, therefore, they should be constructed.

For new constructions, it is good that the plan and the estimates will be put before the Auhority, sufficient space will be provided for ventilation and other things including playgrounds etc., and from that point of view, this Bill is a good Bill.

But, when I think of the slums of Delhi, that is, dwelling slums, I feel that Government would be aware of political slums and social slums in Delhi. I am of the opinion that we must clear slums from every corner of Delhi.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Not slums, but asylums.

Shri P. R. Patel: The reason why I am saying this is this. Delhi is the heart of India, because Parliament is here, and the Government is here. If the heart is clean, and if the blood circulates well, then the whole body will be all right. The origin for whatever slums we find outside, is here. I am glad that this Bill has been introduced to remove those slums.

I would add one more thing. Our country does not consist only of Delhi, Bombay and Kanpur. Our country consists of scattered villages, and nearly 80 per cent of the people live in villages. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any idea of the slums in the villages, and in the rural side.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has never been to a village; he has all along been in Delhi.

Shri P. R. Patel: Here, in Delhi, human beings live together. But in villages, a human being has to stay with cattle, either a buffalo or a bullock. I might say for the knowledge of the hon. Minister that even a honeymoon is enjoyed in such slums.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The professor is feeling jealous.

Shri P. R. Patel: He wants to enjoy a honeymoon, but he cannot.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So does the hon. Minister.

Shri P. R. Patel: If you go to the villages, you will see from the figures that more than 60 per cent of the people in the villages live in one room.

I had been in my constituency recently, and I had occasion to visit the Kahipur village, and a man came to me and told me 'Please hear my difficulty.'. I asked him what his difficulty was. He said 'At night, I have to sleep outside'. I asked him why. He said 'A son and his wife, another son and his wife are sleeping inside, and it is a small house, and, therefore, I cannot sleep inside'; and, therefore, the poor father has to pass the night outside.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): During winter also?

Shri P. R. Patel: During winter and also monsoon. This is the condition prevailing in the villages.

An Hon. Member: It seems that the hon. Minister is not concerned with villages.

Shri P. R. Patel: I would request the Government through you, Sir, that they should do something in regard to this matter. I know that they cannot do anything through this Bill.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am glad that the Finance Minister is here to listen to this.

Shri P. R. Patel: I am glad the Finance Minister is here, and I know that he is sympathetic to the rural side of the country. For his knowledge, I would say that the first thing that should be done is to remove the slums from the villages. There are so many slums in the villages, hundreds of them in every village.

In conclusion, I would say one thing, that we first create trouble by having these slums and then we go to the doctor and take medicine. This is the condition in the cities. We do not develop industries or vocations or professions in the villages, but we are having everything centralised here. We attract people from the villages to the cities, and, therefore, slums are created here.

Take, for instance, the case of Ahmedabad. When I was studying in Ahmedabad....

An Hon. Member: That is, about sixty years ago.

Shri P. R. Patel: It is true that I am grown up now, but when I was studying in Ahmedabad, the population of Ahmedabad was about one lakh, but today it exceeds 12 or 13 lakhs. What was the population of Delhi or the population of Bombay, for that matter, fifteen years back and what is it today? After Independence, what is it that we have done?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar) Increased the population.

Shri P. R. Patel: We have centralised everything in the cities, and, therefore, the village people are coming to the cities, and in the process, slums are created, and then we start thinking of clearing the slums. Is it not our fault that these slums are there today?

15 hrs.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूं । कहा गया है, और यह बात सही भी है, कि बड़ शहरों में स्लम्स, झोंपड़ियां, तो पहले से भी हैं । दिल्ली के बारे में भी कहा गया है

[श्री ह० च० सौय]

कि पार्टीशन के पहले भी यहां स्लम्स थे श्रौ बाद में भी बनते जा रहे हैं। अब तक सरकार स्लम्स को क्लियर करने के सम्बन्ध में पूरी सफलता नहीं पा सकी है। मगर सवाल यह है कि नये शहर जो बन रहे हैं, खास कर मेरा इशारा उन नये श्रौद्योगिक शहरों की ओर है जो बनाये जा रहे हैं जैसे कि रूरकेला आदि के बनाने की अभी हाल में योजना बन रही है। वहां तो पहले से स्लम्स नहीं हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि नये शहरों को बसाने में एसी योजना बना कर उनको बसाती कि वहां स्लम्स पैदा नहीं होते लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश वैसा नहीं हो रहा है और वहां भी स्लम्स पैदा होने लग गये हैं।

उदाहरण के लिये रूरकेला को ही ले लीजिये। वहां से जो लोग हटाये गये हैं उन्हें वहां से ५० मील दूर बाहर ले जाया गया है। अब हो यह रहा है कि जिन मजदूर और गरीब लोगों को जो कि पहले से रूरकेला में थे और जिनको अब सरकार ने वहां से ५० मील दूर ले जाकर डाल दिया, वे फिर रोजी के कारण वहां लौट जाते हैं और झोंपड़ियां बना कर रहने लगते हैं। उचित तो यह था कि सरकार ने जो पैसा उन्हें वहां से हटाने के लिए मुआविज़े की शक्ल में दिया था, प्रोजेक्ट ऐथारिटीज को चाहिए था कि उन्हें वहीं कोई जगह देते। इससे उन्हें सुविधा भी होती और वह स्लम्स भी पैदा नहीं होते। जो गलती रूरकेला में सरकार ने की वही गलती रांची में भी की गई और जमशेद पुर में भी वही गलती की हुई पाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा अपना सुझाव इस सम्बन्ध में यह है कि सरकार अभी भी इससे सबक ले और नये शहरों को जो बसाया जा रहा है वहां तो कम से कम उन पुरानी ग़लतियों को न दुहराये।

एक बात यह है कि पहली प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना और दूसरी योजना के आंकड़ों को देखने से यह पता चलता है कि हाउसिंग स्कीम्स को पूरा करने में सिर्फ रुपये की ही कमी नहीं है बल्कि जो मकान बनाने वाले हैं, विभिन्न एजेंसियां हैं उनमें जरूरी समन्वय और कोआर्डिनेशन भी नहीं है। सरकार द्वारा हाउसिंग प्रोग्राम को कई हिस्सों में किया जा रहा है। कुछ तो स्कीमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स खुद करती हैं, कुछ स्कीमें ऐसी हैं जो कि इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग की हैं जिनको कि इंडस्ट्रियल ऐम्पलायर्स करते हैं और कुछ हाउसिंग की स्कीम्स कोआपरेटिव हाउस बल्डिंग सोसाइटीज़ के द्वारा की जाती हैं। देखा यह गया है कि इंडस्ट्रियल ऐम्पलायर्स को ७५ सैकड़ा सबसिडी मिलने पर भी वह हाउसेज़ बनते नहीं हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल मजदूरों के लिये जो मकान बनने होते हैं वे बनते नहीं हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कानून हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि उनका कड़ाई से पालन हो।

एक चीज यह भी देखने की है कि दिल्ली जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में, यहां पुराने किले से लोगों को हटाते हैं, वहां से उनको हटाते इसलिये हैं कि स्लम्स को साफ़ किया जाय और इसलिये भी ऐसा करते हैं कि उस इलाके में मजदूरों के लिये जो नये मकानात बनने चाहिएं, उनके लिए जगह काफ़ी नहीं है लेकिन जरा दिल पर हाथ रख कर यह सरकार सोचे कि जो वर्तमान ज़मीन हमारे पास में है उसका उपयोग क्या हम ठीक तरीके से कर रहे हैं? उसका उपयोग आज जिस तरीके से किया जा रहा है? आज क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि हर एक बड़े मंत्री या सेक्रेटरीज़ के जो सरकारी बंगले होते हैं उनमें २० से २५ एकड़ ज़मीन यूं ही फ़ालतू पड़ी हुई है? मिनिस्टरों के बंगलों को देखा जाय उनमें ५०-६० एकड़ ज़मीन यूं ही बेकार में पड़ी हुई है। क्या एक समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्था में इस तरीके से इन्तजाम होगा? मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से जो काफी ज़मीन एवेलेबुल है, और फालतू

पड़ी है उसका इन तरीकों से दुरुपयोग न हो। इस फालतू जमीन का उपयोग मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये किया जाये। कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे बड़े शहरों में जहां कि बड़े बड़े महल नजर आते हैं, दरअसल वह स्लम्स ही हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि सारी जिम्मेदारी को हम लोग ले लें। जिस तरह से हमने जमींदारी और जागीरदारी को ले लिया उसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार लिविंग स्पेस को नेशनलाइज करे। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में जरा गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचे और इसका कंट्रोल किया जाय कि एक व्यक्ति कितनी लिविंग स्पेस ले सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्हीं बातों को रखते हुए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को जल्दी से पास किया जाय और कार्य रूप में लाया जाय।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been said that the Bill is proposed to facilitate and quicken slum improvement and clearance work. So in our observations we are expected to give certain suggestions so far as the specific object of the Bill is concerned.

My hon. friend, Shri P. R. Patel, has raised some basic questions which fall beyond the competence of this Bill. Shri Mehr Chand Khanna's name appears at the end. He is supposed to be the Mover of the Bill. A great landowner, a sturdy Pathan, a man of strong commonsense and also innate humaneness, he one day found himself simply uprooted, stateless and homeless, and wandered into some desolate places where he did not know how to find a root. He went from Delhi to Calcutta and came back to Delhi and today represents New Delhi constituency in this House. There is nobody more competent to share the feelings of the people who have had their cup of agony to the full because of their uprootedness. A society which is built up today in this form of uprootedness, or rather rootlessness, does not give a happy picture.

An authority on housing connected with some very big institution was telling me the other day that everywhere in the world this form of slums appears—a necessary accompaniment of modern civilization. I am reminded of the strong sentiments expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Kanpur. He wanted to ignite the slums into a conflagration, thereby creating a sense of urgency in the hearts of the people directly concerned with municipal affairs. It refers not only to Kanpur. There is the KABAL—Kanpur, Agra, Banaras, Allahabad and Lucknow. These are the five cities of UP which are termed as KABAL. Then there are Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and other places which present a very sad and dismal spectacle.

But the problem today does not concentrate itself within the confines of the urban areas. I would invite anybody to go to the industrial area with which fortunately I am now getting myself acquainted. The term Dhowra is a technical one, applicable to residences of workers. I say why not call it *jehanum*. These are the places where the people are expected to live days and nights and work in the collieries. They are called Dhowras, and houses are being now built under very big schemes with Rs. 4—5 crores placed at the disposal of mining welfare organisations to replace these.

Indeed, it is a problem both of the rural and urban areas. When one has to take up this problem, one has to understand it in all its entirety, in its bareness, and then try to solve it. Here a reference has been made to an Act passed in 1956. I understand the late-lamented revered leader, Govind Ballabh Pant, sponsored the Bill. As an MLA in this very city, where we had had to deal with the uprooted millions from the other side

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

of India—now West Pakistan. I have had my experience of how people had to take their shelter in those small huddled tenements, called *khokas*. And when I went to the city namely Calcutta, which is represented by the Deputy Minister himself, I found again the same story of displaced persons coming from the side to which I also belonged, namely, East Bengal. Only pavements of the city were available to them for shelter, *e.g.* in Sealdah, Howrah and all those places.

So people are accustomed to live in tacles, which face us when we want to deal with the urban question, do not by themselves minimise the problem which also faces the other 82 per cent of the population, to whom Shri P. R. Patel was referring. It is really an acute problem and it has to find its solution. The problem cannot be left to take care of itself.

Shri Naval Prabhakar was mentioning about a certain *gandi bustee*. There is a famous *nallah* called *ganda nallah* which I found for the first time when I had to go there to find some shelter for our displaced persons. *Ganda nallah* and *gandi bustee*—these are technical terms, which are not *sugandh;* they are *durgandh*.

So people are accustomtd to live in an environment which never gives any idea of minimum standard of living. It is practically a sub-human form of existence. It is not that cattle, goats or donkeys are there with whom they have to share the room. 18 people, some of them married, some not, have to be huddled together in congested areas because there is no space to live.

When we took up the question of 6 lakhs of people, uprooted from West Pakistan, who have fortunately today been rehabilitated in this capital, this was a really serious problem, and because it was the capital, this problem took an accute shape. Everyday there were daylight processions and other demonstration were going on. It drew the attention of the Parliament and the Assembly and some solution was arrived at. But what about the other places? The other day, we visited Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Leave aside Ahmedabad or Hyderabad and the other areas which we had to traverse. What a sorry spectacle it presented! We are speaking at the topmost voice that we are looking into this problem, we are finding a soluion. What is this socialistic pattern of society? What about the innate human feeling in us prompting us to do something for the suffering millions? It is a question we have to ask ourselves? It is not a question that Shri P. R. Patel poses before Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, but it is a question that we have to ask ourselves only. Have we been serious enough to tackle this problem, ignominious and terrible?

I would not leave it merely with the solace, as pointed out by one gentleman, that it is necessary accompaniment of a materialistic civilisation. It is not. Also in the villages, people, especially the Harijans, tribals and other so-called backward people, are accustomed to living in such bad conditions, and we are told that they do not like a change. This is a form of psychic malady which is now conditioning the minds of the people who have been accustomed to live a life below the standard of human existence, a life worse than that of any animal, which is now taken care of in Delhi itself by the affluent section. We are told that they would not like a change from that form of living. Undoubtedly, it is a very big issue which has to be discussed amongst us, and then some solution has to be found out.

But here is an attempt which, as the Statement of Objects and Reasons very clearly states, is to bring about an amendment to the Act passed in 1956 only to facilitate the objectives

which have been accepted, and thereby give them a little scope to introduce a better form of life through slum improvement.

Some suggestions have been put forward by Shri Naval Prabhakar, and they deserve attention because he is a man who belongs to the area, who is rooted in the soil, who knows how these people, especially the Harijans, are suffering in the crowded area where he comes from. Naturally, if the objects of the Bill are to be really purposeful, we cannot bypass these factors and say that nothing can be done at this stage, and that it is an urban problem. It is not so. Originally, Delhi being a Union Territory, some attempt was made to deal with this problem, but today that is not sufficient.

In answer to a question by me last year, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna said that 22,000 squatters were there in the city of Delhi and that there might be more. What about Calcutta, Bombay and other places? My hon. friend on the other side put it at five lakhs. I know that in Calcutta the number would be much more. The slum areas where people below the income of Rs. 100 per month live, are really horrible and one can guess the miserable plight of the residents there.

But these factors should not take us away from the essential question which is posed by this amendment, and, as such, I would request the Members to focus their attention on the clauses in the Bill. I am sure the Select Committee, which has been proposed on behalf of Government, will go into the details of the problem and try to find out if any improvement can be suggested besides those made on the floor of the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपोजीशन का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो भी कहा जाये, उस को अपोज किया जाये । अगर कोई बात सुधार और अक्ल की आये, तो उसका समर्थन भी करना चाहिये । जब तक हमारी गन्दी बस्तियों का सुधार नहीं होगा, तब तक देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है । हमारे लाखों भाई उन में बसे हुए हैं, जो मजबूर हैं और जिन का स्वास्थ्य दिन प्रतिदिन गिरता जाता है । इसलिये सरकार ने यह बिल ला कर उन के सुधार के लिये पूरी कोशिश की है और इसलिये मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं । गरीब लोगों का तभी सुधार हो सकेगा, जब इन बस्तियों को मिटाया जायेगा । अगर इन बस्तियों को न हटाया गया, तो उन के बच्चे भी बीमार होंगे और वे खुद भी बीमार होंगे ।

इस बारे में कुछ दिक्कत ऐसी आ रही है, जिस को एक दूसरी लाइट में लिया जा रहा है । मान लोजिये कि कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं । तो जिस की कीमत बढ़ी है, उसे क्रेडिट देना पड़ेगा । आज से बीस साल पहले मैं जिस बैल को पचास रुपये में खरीद कर लाया था, आज उस को आठ सौ रुपये में खरीद कर लाता हूं । हर एक चीज की कीमत बढ़ी है । यह किसी के बस की बात नहीं है । हां, गवर्नमेंट को ऐसा कंट्रोल रखना चाहिये कि कोई बेजा मुनाफा न कमा सके । हम लोग पहले जेलखाने की मुसीबतें उठा रहे थे और आज पालियामेंट के मेम्बर बन गये हैं । तो यह कोई दलील नहीं है कि हमें दोबारा जेल खाने की मुसीबत में डाला जाये, हम को फिर सीखचों में बन्द किया जाये । जिस इंडिविडुअल लिबर्टी और सिविल लिबर्टी के लिये हम लोग यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, यह पालियामेंट जिस की गार्डियन है, जिस की कुर्सिये-सेदारत पर आप रौनक-अफरोज हैं, उस में इस बात की इजाजत नहीं है, हमारे किसी ला में ऐसा प्राविजन नहीं है कि हम किसी की कीमत को कम कर सकें । हां, गरीब आदमियों को फैसिलिटी मिलनी चाहिये । ऐसा न हो कि

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

गरीब आदमी को उजाड़ा जाये और बड़े आदमियों के लिये अच्छा सामान तैयार कर लिया जाये ।

नौशेरवां बादशाह को अपने महल के लिये जगह की जरूरत थी । उस ने एक बुढ़िया से कहा कि तुम अपनी झोंपड़ी खाली कर दो । बुढ़िया रजामंद नहीं हुई । बुढ़िया को कहा गया कि हजार लो, लाख लो, लेकिन उस बुढ़िया ने इन्कार कर दिया और कहा कि जिस तरह से बादशाह को अपना महल प्यारा है, उसी तरह मुझे अपनी झोंपड़ी प्यारी है । नौशेरवां ने वह जगह ऐसे ही छोड़ दी और वह महल आज तक उस जगह से टेढ़ा बना हुआ है । इसी लिये आज तक उसकी कीर्ति और यश है । किसी गरीब आदमी को परेशान कर के अमीर आदमियों के लिये कोई अच्छे सामान पैदा करना हमारे राष्ट्र को शोभा नहीं देता ।

इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस काम को आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता किया जाये । ऐसा न हो कि पहले तो सरकार लाखों को उजाड़ दे और फिर उस को बसाने का काम शुरू करे । जो दो सौ, पांच सौ, एक हजार की तादाद में लोग विस्थापित किये जायें, पहले उन को बसाया जाये और फिर दूसरा बैच लिया जाये । इस तरह से अलग अलग हिस्सों और टुकड़ियों में ले कर उन लोगों को बसाया जाये ।

मुखालिफ में जो गुण हों, उन को मानना चाहिये । हम भगवान् राम को मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम इस लिये कहते हैं कि उन्होंने अपने दुश्मन के गुणों को भी माना था । जब रावण मर रहा था, तो उन्होंने लक्ष्मण को यह कहा कि रावण दुनिया का सब से बड़ा विद्वान है, वह चारों वेदों का पण्डित है, उस के पास जा कर उस के पैर छुओ और उस के कदमों में बैठ कर कुछ विद्या प्राप्त करो । उस वक्त रावण ने लक्ष्मण को यह विद्या दी थी : "शुभस्य शीघ्रम्", अर्थात् जो काम करना है, उसे तुरन्त करो, कल पर न छोड़ो । मुखालिफ से भी कुछ सीखना चाहिये । मिस्टर जिन्ना ने यह कहा था कि पहले चेंज आफ पापुलेशन हो जाये, उसके बाद पाकिस्तान डिक्लेयर हो । उस वक्त यह बात समझ में नहीं आई, लेकिन आज आ रही है ।

मेरी अर्ज यह है कि पहले एक, दो हजार को लेकर डिस्प्लेस किया जाये और फिर उन को बसा कर दूसरी टुकड़ी ली जाये । यह बात सब से जरूरी है । हां बढ़ते हुए किराये गरीब आदमी नहीं दे सकता । जिस को कुल साठ रुपये तन्ख्वाह मिलती है, वह साढ़े पच्चीस रुपया किराया नहीं दे सकता । यह जरूरी है कि इस के लिये इन्तजाम किया जाये और गरीब के बसाने के लिये सामान महय्या किया जाये ।

इस के साथ मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि अगर गुणों की कद्र नहीं की जायेगी, अगर दुनिया में काम की, परिश्रम की, उद्योग की इज्जत नहीं की जायेगी, तो समाज नहीं उठ सकता । राजपूतों का राज्य इसी लिए खत्म हो गया कि पन्ना धाय के नाम से वे एक मन्दिर नहीं बनवा सके । जिस पन्ना धाय ने अपना बेटा कटवा कर राजपूत सन्तान को जिन्दा रखा, वे उस के नाम का कोई शहर नहीं बसा सके, उस के नाम का कोई दरवाजा नहीं कायम कर सके । गुणों की कदर होनी चाहिये ।

माननीय पुनर्वास मंत्री, श्री मेहरचन्द्र खन्ना, ने जो काम किया है, वह इतना बड़ा काम है कि उन के सिवाय दूसरा आदमी नहीं कर सकता था । एक करोड़ इन्सानों को बसा देना— खुद अपनी बीमारी में, जब कि डाक्टरों ने मना किया हुआ था कि रात को मत जागो, फिर भी रात को दो दो बजे तक जाग कर एक करोड़ इन्सानों को बसा

देना कतई मामूली काम नहीं है। देश भक्ति के जरिये से ही वह काम हो सका। नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस कोई मिलटरी जनरल नहीं थे। वह आई०सी०एस० थे। आई०सी०एस० को इतना भी पता नहीं होता है कि बूट पट्टी कैसे बांधी जा सकती है। लेकिन उन्होंने देश भक्ति के सहारे, सारे संसार को एक बे मिशाल आर्मी खड़ी करके दिखा दी। अगर माननीय मेहर चन्द जी खन्ना यह सोचते कि पहले मैं खुद तन्दुरुस्त हो लूं और खुद बस लूं तब दूसरा काम करूं तो हर्गिज़ वह इतना बड़ा काम नहीं कर सकते थे। मैंने एक किताब में यों पढ़ा था :

धीमी न हो चिरागे मुहब्बत में रोशनी।

दिल को जला जला करके उजाला करेंगे।

यह चीज अगर किसी पर चरितार्थ होती है तो हमारे रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर के ऊपर सच्चे अर्थों में चरितार्थ होती है जिन्होंने खुद बीमारी की हालत में और खुद डिसप्लेस्ड होत हुए भी एक करोड़ इंसानों का इंतजाम किया। अगर भारत रत्न का कोई मुस्तहिक है तो वह माननीय मेहरचन्द्र खन्ना जी हैं। हमें आशा है कि उनके हाथ से कोई काम ऐसा नहीं होगा जिससे गरीब के हितों का नुकसान हो, जिससे विस्थापित लोगों के हितों को ठेस पहुंचे, झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को नुक्सान पहुंचे। जिस खूबी के साथ उन्होंने एक करोड़ इंसानों को बसाया उसी खूबी के साथ वह इन झुग्गी और झोंपड़ी वालों का मसला भी हल करेंगे ऐसी हमें उन से आशा है।

मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक छोटे आदमी को किराये में रियायुत नहीं दी जायगी, राहत नहीं दी जायगी, जब तक गरीब आदमी को बसाने के लिये जगह नहीं दी जायगी तब तक हमारा देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। यह कमी जरूर रही है इस एमेंडमेंट में कि इस में देहात का नाम नहीं है। जो देहात के लोग हैं, उनको बसाने का इंतजाम नहीं हुआ है। हमारे माननीय पटेल साहब ने कहा कि लाखों आदमी एसे हैं देहातों के अन्दर जो आज भी गाय के साथ सोते हैं भैंस के साथ खाते हैं, बारिश में सोते हैं सर्दी में बाहर सोते हैं। उनको बसाने का कोई इंतजान नहीं किया गया है। इस एमेंडिग बिल में यह प्राविजन होना चाहिये कि यह सारे देश पर लागू होगा और जो देहात की पब्लिक है, खास तौर से किसान हैं, मजदूर हैं, उनको बसाने का पूरा इंतजाम किया जायगा। गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि गांव इस देश की आत्मा हैं। वह कहा करते थे कि इस देश की रूह जब तक नहीं जगेगी इस देश की स्पिरिट नहीं जगेगी, तब तक देश नहीं बस सकता है। अस्सी प्रतिशत जो लोग देहातों में रहते हैं, उनके रहने का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिय, उनको बसाने का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि गरीब आदमी से ज्यादा किराया नहीं लिया जायेगा और बेजा तरीके से उसको उजाड़ा नहीं जायगा।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Sir, I rise to support this Bill and while supporting I should say that this a problem in the cities as well as in the rural areas. It is such a big problem that the steps that are now taken on a small scale cannot do away with it. Lakhs of people in cities and villages have no shelter and if we have to solve this problem we have to revitalise our building activities. Every Government servant should have a quarter or a hutment built by Governmnte; every factory owner should be asked to give some shelter to his employees. The other institutions should provide shelter to its employees.

The slum problem is not only a problem of shelter: it is a problem of health, of hygiene. A number of widespread and epidemic diseases emanate from the slums; these slums one not only a nuisance and danger to

[Shri M. L. Jadhav]

the slum dwellers but to the rest of the population. In that respect, I welcome this Bill. But I feel its implementation is not being done properly. It is very necessary that the measures suggested or the other amendments should be implemented properly so that proper relief may come to the slum dwellers.

In that light, there are a number of problems faced by people undertaking building activities. The first problem is land: the land acquisition is with the revenue department. Then the other points are: whether land is suitable for building purposes, whether water facility is there; whether other facilities are there etc. There is the problem of the P.W.D. whether construction is possible, what material is required and so on. So many departments are concerned. Unless some efficient machinery is found to co-ordinate the activities of these departments together, there will not be proper building activity. For private builders also there is dearth of material; bricks and cement are not available. Permits are not issued in time or delayed and one has to spend some money for getting permits. There is blackmarket. We have to overcome these difficulties and then alone we can make progress in building activity.

The slum problem is a huge problem. Our population is growing; we were 38 crores at the time of Independence and now we are 45 crores. Building activities are not at all commensurate with the increase in population. At this rate we cannot do away with these slums. The Select Committee and the Government should consider how to overcome the difficulties I have mentioned and people should be given the materials needed. This will give an incentive to private owners to have more buildings and that will help in the solution of this problem of slum clearance. With these remarks, I support the measure before the House and request that the problem may be dealt with on war footing.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस प्रकार का विधेयक सदन के सामने आता है तो मुझ जैसा आदमी धर्म संकट में पड़ जाता है कि इसका समर्थन करे या विरोध करे । क्योंकि रूप तो सुन्दर होता है और मन भी बहक जाता है लेकिन जब आत्मा के अन्दर घसने की कोशिश की जाती है तो लगता है कि वही साधु रूप धारण करके रावण कहीं सीता को तो ठगने नहीं आया है ? मुझे तुलसीदास जी की एक चौपाई याद आती है और मैं चाहता हूं कि मैं उसे माननीय मंत्री महोदय को आपके द्वारा सुना दूं :

मुख मलिन तन सुन्दर कैसे
विष रस भरा कनक घट जैसे ।

जब गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार और सफाई का यह कानून पेश है तो मुझे डर लगता है और मैं आपको अपना भय बता दूं कि कहीं उनके अन्दर रहने वाले गरीबों की सफाई न हो जाये । जो मूल समस्या है जिस को लेकर यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह यह है कि बड़े शहरों में जो गन्दी बस्तियां में रहने वाले लोग हैं उन को अच्छी जगह बसाया जाय । गन्दी बस्तियों में रहना कौन पसन्द करेंगे । जो गरीब होंगे, जिनके पास ज्यादा किराया देने के लिये पैसा नहीं होगा, वही ऐसी जगहों में जायेंगे । यह समस्या केवल दिल्ली या जो पांच, छः शहर बतलाये जाते हैं, वहां ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश के दूसरे शहरों में और देहातों में भी है । उन लोगों को बसाने की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, और यदि हम को इस समस्या को हल करना है तो हमें इस दिशा में ठीक से चलना पड़ेगा ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में किसानों से या और

लोगों से जो जमीनें अर्जित की जाती हैं वह कम पैसे से, लेकिन अर्जित करने के बाद वह ज्यादा पैसे में बेची जाती हैं, जिस का फायदा केवल पैसे वाले लोगों को मिलता है। जो गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, जो बिना जमीन के हैं, कम आमदनी वाले लोग हैं, इस से उन का फायदा नहीं होगा। एक सवाल ऐसा भी उठा कि जो कम आमदनी वाले लोग हैं, उन्हें इस का फायदा पहुंचेगा। यह बात देखने में बड़ी सुन्दर है, लेकिन जब जमीन की नीलामी की बात आती है तो इस का सीधा मतलब होता है कि जो अधिक पैसा देगा उसी को वह भूमि मिलेगी। इसी तरह से कुछ ऐसे लोगों को भी बड़े लोगों ने पाल रखा है जो उनके लिये दलाली करते हैं और उस जमीन को नीलाम में लेते हैं। इस का भी फायदा बड़े लोगों को ही पहुंचता है। जब तक इन सब बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जायेगा और उन सब का समावेश विधेयक में नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक इस विधेयक का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोग सुधार के नाम पर, सफाई के नाम पर, पानी की व्यवस्था करने के नाम पर, रोशनी की व्यवस्था करने के नाम पर, बेदखल किये जायेंगे। इस के लिये यह शर्त है कि अगर वे चाहें तो उन्हें फिर वहीं बसाया जाये। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जब तक उन को कहीं और भी तत्काल बसाने की व्यवस्था न हो जाये तब तक उन को वहां से न उजाड़ा जाये। क्योंकि अगर इस तरह की शर्त इसके साथ नहीं आ जाती है तो उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि सफाई के नाम पर, उन के सुधार के नाम पर, उन को बेदखल कर दिया जायेगा। वे कहीं न कहीं जा कर रहेंगे जरूर। जब वे रहने की व्यवस्था कर लेंगे तो उन के लिये सुधार कितने दिनों में होगा, सफाई कितने दिनों में होगी, वे मकान कब तक तैयार होंगे, इस तरह की कोई चीज विधेयक के अन्दर नहीं, इस के लिये कोई तिथि नहीं, कोई अवधि नहीं। उन लोगों के कहां और बस जाने के बाद मान लीजिये कि मकान बन भी जायें, उन का सुधार भी हो जाये, तो यह जिम्मेदारी प्रेस्क्राइब्ड अथारिटी या शासन में जो लोग हैं, उन के ऊपर नहीं है कि वे स्वयं कोई तिथि निर्धारित करें कि मालिक हो या सरकार, वे उस के अन्दर मकान बनायें और खुद बना कर तत्काल उन में उन को बसायें, बल्कि यह जिम्मेदारी हटाये हुए लोगों पर डाली गई है कि वे खुद मुकदमे करें, इस बात के लिये दर्ख्वास्त दें कि हम को उस मकान के अन्दर रखा जाय फिर से। इन सब चीजों का एक ही नतीजा निकलेगा कि वे लोग वहां से हट जायेंगे और हट जाने के बाद फिर कहीं कोई गन्दी बस्ती आबाद करेंगे, कहीं चले जायेंगे, उन को वह जमीन वापस मिलने वाली नहीं है, न उन को वह स्थान मिलेगा।

इसी तरह से इसमें एक और भयंकर चीज है। प्रेस्क्राइब्ड अथारिटी या कुछ लोग यह समझें कि वह स्थान रहाइश के लायक नहीं है, किसी और चीज के लिये उपयुक्त है, तो वह जमीन आदमी को नहीं मिलेगी। इतना जबर्दस्त एक हथियार दे दिया जाता है, जिस के सहारे वह जमीन लौट कर उन को मिलने वाली नहीं है। तीसरी बात इस में यह है कि इस में कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन का सुधार से सम्बन्ध है गन्दी बस्तियों में जैसे पानी की व्यवस्था, रोशनी की व्यवस्था, पाखाने की व्यवस्था और नालियों की व्यवस्था। जितने कार्पोरेशन और म्यूनिसिपैलिटियां हैं, उन के ऊपर एक जिम्मेदारी लाजिमी तौर पर होती है, और वह यह कि मोहल्लों में रोशनी का इन्तजाम करें, पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम करें, नहाने का इन्तजाम करें, पाखानों का इन्तजाम करें या नालियों की व्यवस्था करें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पार्कों का भी।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : पार्कों का भी। लेकिन इस के लिये कभी कोई मोहल्ला नहीं

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

उजाड़ा गया, कोई और बात नहीं हुई। मगर वहां पर इसके लिये क्या व्यवस्था है। वह जो सारी चीजें दी गई हैं, अगर उन को सुधारा नहीं जाता और यह व्यवस्थायें नहीं की जातीं तो उन जमीनों को जहां पर लोग रह रहे हैं हासिल किया जायेगा। अगर वह खुद की जमीन है तो कोई सवाल नहीं है हासिल करने का, और अगर किसी दूसरे की जमीन है तो सरकार उसे हासिल कर लेगी।

इस में जो मुआविजा देने की बात कही गई है, उस के बारे में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के लिये एक संयुक्त समिति बैठ रही है, जिस में गांवों की जमीन हासिल करने के लिये कानून में व्यवस्था हो रही है कि मुआवजे के बारे में कोई आदमी अदालत में उसे चैलेंज नहीं कर सकता है। इसी तरह की कोई व्यवस्था शहरों की जमीनों के लिये क्यों नहीं होती, क्यों कि अगर इस तरह से मुआवजे दिये जायेंगे, जो कि बाजार भाव हों, तो उस का सीधा नतीजा होगा कि गरीबों का सफाया हो जायेगा। अव्वल तो मकान बनते ही नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर ऐसा हो भी जाय तो उन का किराया बढ़ जायेगा और बढ़े हुए किराये में जो गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोग हैं वे आना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। नतीजा यह होगा कि गन्दी बस्तियों को सुधारने के नाम पर गरीबों का ही वहां से सफाया हो जायगा। मुझे ऐसा भय है, और मैं चाहूंगा कि संयुक्त समिति इन सब चीजों पर विचार करे।

इसी तरह से जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, जब तक उनके रहने की व्यवस्था नहीं कर दी जाती कहीं पर, तब तक उनको न उठाया जाय। जो सरकार खुद अव्यवस्थित हो, वह व्यवस्था क्या करेगी, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं ध्यान दिलाऊं कि मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कोई भारत नगर जैसी जगह है। वहां पर ६०८ क्वार्टर तैयार हैं, और दो वर्ष से बने हुए तैयार हैं। वहां पर केवल रोशनी की व्यवस्था नहीं। लेकिन आज तक उन में कोई बसा नहीं। अगर कम आमदनी वाले लोग जाते हैं और कारपोरेशन के अधिकारियों से निवेदन करते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि हमारा काम नहीं है, मंत्रालय के पास जाओ, और जब मंत्रालय के पास जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि यह हमारा काम नहीं है, कारपोरेशन के पास जाओ। वे तैयार हैं कि भले ही रोशनी की व्यवस्था न हो, लेकिन वे किराया देकर रहेंगे, मगर वे खाली पड़े हुए हैं। मेरे साथी श्री किशन पटनायक गये और उनको देख कर आये। उन मकानों की हालत यह है कि दरवाजे टूट रहे हैं, आये की छत गिर रही है, लेकिन आज तक उनमें किसी को बसाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिये जब आप लोगों को हटाने की बात करते हैं तो उनको इस तरह की जगहों में बसायें और वे क्वार्टर उनको दे दें, यह आपसे मेरा निवेदन है।

इसी तरह से झुग्गी झोंपड़ी की समस्या है। हम सब लोग इस काम में जुटे हुए हैं, सारी बातें होती हैं, परन्तु कौन जिम्मेदार है कि यह झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले कैसे पलते हैं, क्योंकि वे जमीन वाले लोग हैं, पैसे वाले लोग हैं वे कम पैसा खर्च कर झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों को तैयार करते हैं और ज्यादा से ज्यादा किराया लोगों से अर्जित करते हैं। जो इन सारी चीजों को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है वह इसी कारण से मिल रहा है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से, मंत्री महोदय से, निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इन सारी चीजों पर ध्यान दें और बड़े सरकारी अफसर और बड़े लोग मिल कर जो भ्रष्टाचार चला रहे हैं, एक तरह से झुग्गी झोंपड़ी और गन्दी बस्तियों को उजाड़ने का डर दिखा कर के भ्रष्टाचार चलाया करते हैं, पैसा वसूल करते हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि इन सारी चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जाय।

अन्त में जो भय मैंने मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखा, उसको दूर किया जा सकता है,

शर्त यह है कि जिनको वहां से हटाया जाय उनके लिये तत्काल रहने का बन्दोबस्त किया जाये। दूसरी बात यह है कि एक निश्चित समय छः महीने का या आठ महीने का रक्खा जाय, जिसमें औसत दर्जे के मकान, वहां वह रह रहे थे वहां बन कर तैयार हो जाएं, और यह उन लोगों की जिम्मेदारी नहीं होगी कि वे दरख्वास्त दें कि हमें उन मकानों में रक्खो। यह शासन या प्रेस्क्राइब्ड अथारिटी की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि एक अवधि के अन्दर उनको मकान दे। जो किराया था उससे एक रुपया, दो रुपया या तीन रुपया बढ़ भी जाय तो भी कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन उनको वहीं पर मकान दिया जाय।

तीसरी चीज शहरी जमीनों की है, जिन्हें सरकार अब तक कम पैसा देकर अर्जित करती थी और ज्यादा मुनाफा में नीलाम के जरिये बेचती थी। इस तरीके को बन्द किया जाये और जिस हिसाब से वह जमीन खरीदती है उसी के अनुपात में कम आमदनी वाले लोगों के लिये, उन झुग्गी झोपड़ी में रहने वाले लोगों के लिये, गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिये सस्ते दामों पर जमीन दी जाय और उनको मकान बनाने के लिये सहायता दी जाय। वे मकान बना लें, तब आसान किस्तों के आधार पर उनको मकान दिये जायें, एक यही इस समस्या का हल हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से मैं आपके जरिये से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जब कभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो किसी बड़े शहर में जाते हैं, कानपुर जायें, कलकत्ता जायें, तो शुरू से ही इन गन्दी बस्तियों को हर साल जला दिया जाता है। लेकिन गन्दी बस्तियों को जलाने का एक ढोंग मात्र ही रह जाता है, इसका अब तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। तो उस नतीजे को अगर हमको निकालना है, और हम वाके में सफाई चाहते हैं, तो इस आधार पर, जैसे मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं, सरकार इस चीज को करे, ताकि जो इसका मंशा है उसके अन्दर सही आत्मा भी बिठायी जा सके, नहीं तो जो मैंने शुरू में अपना भय व्यक्त किया था वह बना रहेगा, और मैं समझता हूं कि इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति भी न होगी, और न इन गरीबों को रहने का कोई ठिकाना मिलेगा, और ये गन्दी बस्तियां फिर कहीं न कहीं बस जायेंगी।

Shri Sonavane: Sir, I rise to support the motion for reference of this Bill to a Joint Committee moved by my friend, Shri Naval Prabhakar. Government should accept it because many of the suggestions made by hon. Members can be considered by the Joint Committee. So, it is in the fitness of things that Government accepts this motion and if they do it, they would deserve praise.

The slum clearance problem has broadly two aspects; the improvement of the existing slums and the prevention of new slums coming up. If these two aspects are dealt with separately, several things come up for consideration. Slums exist in several parts of the country, including Union Territories. The first aspect would be how to improve them. That is the prime factor of this Bill. But after having cleared the slums, the next important thing is to prevent slums appearing again. Having cured a malady, it is essential to see that it does not recur. I have been practising in Bombay, which has got many slum areas. The Sholapur District from where I come has lot of slums. This Bill concerns the Union Territories, but the problem is the same throughout. Regarding improvement of slums—the first aspect—the Bill takes care of it. A lot of suggestions have been made regarding slum improvement. It is essential that slums should be improved from the sanitation point of view, because human beings stay there. People are poor and so rents should be less. I agree with all those suggestions and I hope the Joint Committee would take note of it and include provisions for that improvement.

[Shri Sonavane]

Let us consider how slums crop up. It is an interesting story which I think hon. Members may be knowing. There are lands owned either by Government or by municipalities or private people. As Mr. P. R. Patel said, people come from rural areas in search of work. When they find they have no place to live, they settle somewhere in an open place, irrespective of the fact whether the land belongs to them or not. A peculiar feature is certain anti-social elements or goondas and people of that sort—put up a *katcha* hut at a cost of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 on these lands which belong either to Government or to the municipality or private people. They ask the poor people who have come from outside to get into the hut and they take rent and *pugree* also from them. These anti-social people are mainly responsible for creating slums. No doubt the pressure for shelter is there from such people who come from outside. But these anti-social people do not tell them that the land does not belong to them. They say it belongs to them and under that pretext, they take illegal rent and *pugree* from them. Had the poor people known that the land did not belong to them, they would not stay there. This is one of the problems which I would very pointedly bring to the attention of the Minister. Whenever there is slum clearance, he should go into the antecedents of the owner or the person who takes rent from the poor people and exploits them. At the time when slums are cleared and the unauthorised huts are demolished, this should be taken note of and if a very stern attitude is taken, I think the slum clearance would be facilitated.

15.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are instances of anti-social people having built unauthorised huts even on private lands and lands meant for co-operative societies and other places. This problem has become a menace both to the Government, the municipality and to private owners. So, this should be taken note of by the Government while dealing with this problem and no quarter should be allowed to these anti-social people.

Coming to the second aspect, prevention of slums appearing again, is of major importance. If this aspect is overlooked, while clearing one slum, at some other place some other slum crops up. That situation should not be allowed to take place. Therefore, in order to prevent it, this problem has to be tackled in many ways. One way would be that employment should be found for people flowing from the rural areas to the cities. Nowadays labour is not available in villages. People are seen in thousands and thousands in cities, but in villages which have been deserted, there are no labour available for agricultural operations. Whatever people are there, they demand much more wages than what the poor agriculturists can afford. This is one of the points which the Government should take notice of, and wherever people come and settle in a new area other than the existing slums they should be prevented from doing so either by the Government or by the municipality. Such unauthorised huts should not be allowed to come up and if they are built they should be demolished immediately.

There are other remedies also. As suggested by Shri Patel, the municipalities, industrialists and factory owners who employ labour should have their own tenements where their labour should be housed so that these people who come to the cities will not erect shelters or huts at any and every place. In this way the prevention and clearance of slums should be taken note of simultaneously.

Once again, Sir, I think the Government would deserve congratulations for accepting this motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Com-

mittee and I hope they will be liberal in accepting the very good suggestions made there.

With these words, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I only want to make a few observations on this Bill. This Bill, in my opinion, was urgently needed, and I congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought it up in this House. I congratulate him still further, because he has already accepted a motion for referring it to a Joint Committee so that there is enough time for the Members to consider it in detail and make proper and adequate suggestions with a view to making the Bill a really useful and beneficial one.

The Bill deals with, what they call, one of the elementary requirements of civilised human existence. Sufficient food to eat, fresh drinking water, a comfortable house to live in and sufficient cloth to cover the body are, in my opinion, the elementary requirements of a man. If any if these elementary requirements is wanting, then we regard that person not as in the category of a civilised man but as a barbarian or an uncultured fellow. The responsibility for providing these minimum requirements for the entire Indian population which have become independent has been that of those who have fought for that independence and who have fortunately become the persons at the helm of affairs in this country in the days of independence. It is very good that some of the most important stalwarts who fought the battle of independence are at the helm of affairs, and the ideals with which they fought that battle are still present before their mind. They are trying to reach those ideals with as much speed as they possibly can. This Bill comes under the category of those attempts which are being made in this country with a view to reaching the goal for which the battle of independence was fought by the people of this country.

Sir, there is a Sanskrit sloka which, with your permission, I would like to repeat. It is like this:

"रोगी चिरप्रवासी परान्नभोजी परऽवसथशायी,
यज्जीवति तन्मरणम् यन्मरणम् सोऽस्य विश्रामः ।"

A person who is always ill and sick, a man who has no house of his own to live in but lives in the house of another man, and a man who has not got his own cloth to cover his body and asks somebody else to give some cloth to cover his body come under the category of those persons for whom it is better to die than to live. For them death is a relief from all the misery and their life is only continuation of miserable existence. Therefore, those persons who have been working as our colleagues and who have no house of their own, no comfortable abode of their own to rest and get relief from their day's work or do away with their exhaustion, really deserve to be treated by us more carefully. It is right, therefore, that the Government of India have taken this problem up in right earnest and they are making a small beginning.

They are making a beginning with the capital of the country. Their first attempt is to deal with the slums of Delhi. How are these slums created? Many hon. friends have told us about it. There is no doubt that slums are to be found even in the villages. Though they may not be called by the actual word "slums", they are there. But in the cities these slums are created by what may be called the modern industrial growth. That modern industrial growth generally attracts people from rural areas. When they come to the cities they are not being settled very carefully. When permission is granted to certain persons to start industries, they commence them in pell-mell. Certain persons take

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

advantage of this and provide these people with some kind of quarters without taking into consideration the requirements of sanitation and other things of life. Thus slums are created. Therefore, those who have been thinking of improving the industrial position of India with a view to creating a sound economic base must look at this problem of slums as one of the most important problems if a dignified human existence is to be enjoyed by all persons who come within the definition of "citizens of India". They may be rich or poor, but so far as dignity of life is concerned certain minimum comforts are the rights of every human being. I, therefore, congratulate the hon. Minister for having come forward with this Bill to make a beginning in the city of Delhi.

How far he will succeed with the present Bill is a matter for the Joint Committee to consider. Various criticisms have been made by hon. Members. I hope they will consider all of them. But I want to tell one thing to my hon. friend Shri Khanna for whom I have great respect. My hon. friend here praised him. He deserves all that praise. He has practically identified himself with the work of giving relief to those who have been suffering all these years. He is the proper man to take up this work also. But, in my opinion, he may build good houses and put people there. But you must know that a good house can be made a slum in a few years by dirty men not knowing the rules of civilised existence or having no moral outlook. If simultaneously with the building of good houses and providing better sanitary conditions we do not create a kind of moral standard of life and make people give up their old ideas of living so that they may retain the good parts of the old ideas and add certain more ideas of civic life, we will not be able to achieve much and merely building good houses and providing better sanitary conditions would not be a solution for clearing the slums in the country. They will displace certain other types. A man can enjoy only so much as he is capable of enjoying; not more than that. So, you must construct not only proper quarters for them to live in order to remove the slums, but you must also create proper persons to live in those places so that the same conditions may not be revived again. Therefore, it is not merely a question of the improvement of the physical environments but also the mental build-up of the persons living in that area. These two things must go on simultaneously. So, I want to make a suggestion in this regard. While preparing the schemes for slum clearance and slum improvement, you must also provide institutions which will give them opportunities for developing their morals and civic duties. It is only when these two things are done side by side that the scheme may succeed so that in course of time slums may disappear and a new India will appear. With these few words, I support the motion for reference of this Bill to the Joint Committee.

16 hrs.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, क्योंकि बहुत दिनों के बाद गन्दी बस्तियों पर भी सरकार की नजर पड़ी है।

हमारे मित्र, श्री यशपाल सिंह, ने तो मिनिस्टर साहब की ऐसे तारीफ़ कर दी है, जैसे गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई हो ही गई हो। उन्होंने मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद भी दे दिया और न मालूम क्या क्या पदवियां भी उनको दे दीं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इस विषय में कितनी कार्यवाही की गई है। इस तरह के बिल आते रहते हैं। वे कागजों पर ही रहते हैं और उन पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है। मैं आपके जरिए से मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह स्वयं आकर देखें, तो उनको मालूम होगा कि गन्दी बस्ती वालों की क्या हालत है। वहां पर

हमारा मजदूर वर्ग ऐसी जगहों पर रहता है, वहां रहना और निकलना दुश्वार है। उनके सामने ऐसी ऐसी नालियां हैं जिनमें हर समय मच्छरों की भिनभिनाहट रहती है—बिना सुर के सितार बजता है। अगर आप वहां पर जायें, तो एक मिनट भी वहां पर नहीं ठहर सकते हैं। केवल दिल्ली ही नहीं, अन्य नगरों में ऐसी ऐसी गन्दी बस्तियां हैं, वहां मिनिस्टर साहब या कोई अन्य व्यक्ति नहीं जा सकते हैं।

मैं तो उन गरीब लोगों की प्रशंसा करता हूं और उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं, जो ऐसी जगह पर रह कर अपना गुजर-बसर करते हैं। उनके बच्चे बीमार रहते हैं, लेकिन उनको दवा-दारू नहीं मिलती है। अगर उस गन्दी बस्ती की सफाई की जाती है, या किसी और तरीके से उन को वहां से हटाया जाता है तो उन लोगों को किसी दूसरी जगह ठीक प्रकार से बसाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। यहां पर अक्सर दस दस, पन्द्रह पन्द्रह हजार झोंपड़ियां गिराई गई, लेकिन उनमें रहने वाले लोगों के रहने के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं दिया गया। वे बेचारे कई दिन तक पार्लियामेंट हाउस के सामने प्रदर्शन कर के वापस चले गये लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई।

जब से हमने स्वतन्त्रता पाई है, तब से आज तक मिनिस्टर साहब गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने और साफ़ करने के लिये कोई बीस, बाईस हजार ही क्वार्टर बना पाये हैं, जब कि यहां पर अस्सी हजार या एक लाख आदमी ऐसे रहते हैं, जिनके घरों में सफ़ाई नहीं है, पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं है, लाइट नहीं है, किसी तरह की नागरिक सुविधा नहीं है। हमारे मंत्री साहब हमेशा इसी तरह टाल मटोल करते रहे। कभी उन्होंने दो लाख मंजूर कर दिया, कभी चार करोड़ मंजूर कर दिया, कभी कहा कि इस तरह से जोन दिया जायेगा, कभी मास्टर प्लान की बात कही। लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों को बसाया नहीं गया। हमेशा देखा जाता है कि साठ साठ लाख रुपये के होटल बगैर किसी नक्शे के, बगैर किसी से पूछे हुए, बना दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन कई समितियां बनाने और कई आश्वासन देने के बावजूद गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों की तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं आपके जरिये से मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनकी तरफ़ ध्यान दिया गया होता, तो आज तक यह समस्या सुलझ गई होती। हम देखते यह हैं कि ज्यों ज्यों सरकार इस बारे में देर करती है, त्यों त्यों गन्दी बस्तियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं।

अगर गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ करके वहां के लोगों को बसाया जाता है, तो ऐसी जगह बसाया जाता है, जो कि शहर से आठ दस मील दूर हो, जहां से वे मेहनत मजदूरी करने के लिये शहर में नहीं आ सकते। इस प्रकार मजबूर हो कर उनको फिर शहर में कहीं झोंपड़ी बनानी पड़ जाती है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इन गन्दी बस्तियों में ऐसे आदमी भी रहते हैं, जिनकी आमदनी दो तीन सौ रुपये होती है। चूंकि जमीन का अभाव है, इसलिये वे भी गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले मजदूरों के साथ रहने लगते हैं।

जब कि एक मिनिस्टर की कोठी में बगीचा लगाने के लिये पांच सात एकड़ जमीन घेर ली जाती है, उन मजदूरों के लिये बीस फीट जमीन भी नहीं दी जाती है। उनके लिए स्केल ही बनते रहते हैं कि चालीस बाई चालीस दी जाये, साठ बाई साठ दी जाये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या यह स्केल इतना लम्बा-चौड़ा है कि वह तय नहीं हो पाता है।

इस बिल में काम्पीटेंट एथारिटी का जिक्र किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि काम्पीटेंट एथारिटी ऐसा होना चाहिए, जो कि निष्पक्ष हो। ऐसा काम्पीटेंट एथारिटी नहीं होना चाहिए, जो हटा तो दे, लेकिन बसाने के लिये उसके आफ़िस

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

के चक्कर काटने पड़ें और जब तक उसकी मुट्ठी गर्म न हो, लोगों को बाहर ही पड़ा रहना पड़े। ऐसे निष्पक्ष आफ़िसर होने चाहियें, जो जैसे हटायें, वैसे बसायें भी। लोगों को उजाड़ने से पहले उनको बसाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। तभी उनकी झोंपड़ियां तोड़ी जायें। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसा आफ़िसर नियुक्त किया जाये, जो किसी के लालच में न आये, जो उन गरीबों की हालत देख कर उनको जल्द से जल्द बसाने की कोशिश करे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों की आमदनी की फिर से जांच की जाये और यह देखा जाये कि उन गन्दी बस्तियों में कितने आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो मजदूर वर्ग के हैं, कितने ऐसे हैं, जो कार में बैठ कर चलते हैं, कितने ऐसे हैं, जो स्कूटर पर चलते हैं। ये सब बातें देख कर उन को वहां से हटाया जाये और जल्द से जल्द उन को किसी दूसरे स्थान पर बसाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

जहां तक पार्क का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने देखा है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जो क्वार्टर बना रखे हैं, उन के पार्कों में धूल उड़ती है और बच्चों के लिए खेलने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। उस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। यह नहीं कि केवल मिनिस्टरों की कोठियों पर ही ध्यान दिया जाये।

गन्दी बस्ती वालों को अगर बसाना है, तो उन को उजाड़ने से पहले उन को बसाने की व्यवस्था की जाये और फिर गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाया जाये।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सख्त अफसोस है कि जब हम लोग बोलने लगते हैं, तो इस बात का ध्यान ही नहीं रहता कि हम क्या बोलते हैं, क्या नहीं बोलते। इस विधेयक पर जो बहस हो रही है, उस में मिनिस्टरों की कोठियों का प्रश्न कैसे आ गया, यह समझ में नहीं आया।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: वहां पर सफाई की व्यवस्था के लिए चार चार आदमी हैं, जिन का खर्चा सरकार भुगत रही है।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: कोई भी बात सामने हो, लेकिन मिनिस्टरों का नाम लेना क्या जरूरी हो जाता है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: एक मिनिस्टर की जगह में हजार आदमी रह सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या माननीय सदस्य ने अपना भाषण पूरा नहीं किया है, जो वह उस को जारी रखे हुए हैं?

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कुछ लोगों को मिनिस्टर-फ़ोबिया या गवर्नमेंट-फ़ोबिया हो गया है। इस तरह की अनर्गल बातें करने से क्या फायदा है?

मैं सर्व-प्रथम मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं कि स्लम-क्लीयरेंस के लिए उन्होंने काफ़ी प्रयत्न किया है। मैं स्लम्ज के वासियों की दयनीय दशा का वर्णन कर सदन का समय जाया नहीं करना चाहता। वह सर्वविदित है। वहां क्या क्या होना चाहिए, यह मिनिस्टर साहब को भी मालूम है और लोग भी जानते हैं। मैं एक ही बात आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि उन लोगों के लिए जो मकान बनाए जायें, वे ऐसे न हों कि वे एक परिवार के रहने के लायक न हों। इस समय जो वन-रूम टेनेमेंट्स बनते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उनकी भर्त्सना की है कि वन-रूम टेनेमेंट्स नहीं बनने चाहिएं, कम से कम दो रूम तो होने चाहिएं। इस लिए स्लम-क्लीयरेंस के नाम पर ऐसे क्वार्टर हम न बना दें, जो कि बाद में प्रयोग के लायक न रह जायें।

अभी मैं ने देखा कि शाहदरा के नजदीक

बहुत से मकानात बने हैं, लेकिन वे ऐसे मकान हैं, जहां कोई सभ्य आदमी रहने की लालसा नहीं रखेगा। सरकार उस जमीन का विकास कर के ऐसे मकान बनाए, जिन में वे लोग बाद में भी, जब उन की गरीबी दूर हो, रहना पसन्द कर सकें। साथ ही से हमारे मित्र श्री सोनावने साहब ने कहा कि फिर से स्लम्ज न हो जाएं इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान आपका जाना चाहिये। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि फाल्स इकोनोमी नहीं होनी चाहिये। अभी मंत्रालय से गत साल एक परिपत्र निकला था कि कोठियों की मुरम्मत इस एमरजेंसी में बन्द की जाए। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ है? जो पुरानी कोठियां हैं वे दिन-ब-दिन खराब होती जा रही हैं और बाद में जब उनकी मुरम्मत की जाएगी तो उन पर अधिक पैसा लगेगा या उनको तोड़ना पड़ेगा। हम लोग भी जिस मकान में रहते हैं, वह चूता है और उसकी एमरजेंसी के कारण मरम्मत नहीं हो रही है। आप सोये हुए हैं। बरसात में पानी चूता है।

श्री पू० शे० नास्कर: हाउस कमेटी का यह मामला है।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: पावर्ज का बटवार आप कर लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने सिर्फ अपनी कोठी की शिकायत की। मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि मेरी की भी कर दीजिये।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: मैं तो सब लोगों की करता हूं, सब लोगों के बिहाफ पर बोल रहा हूं। जब पसन्द इनको होता हैं तो कभी कभी तो अच्छी कोठी में भी कुछ तोड़ कर उसकी मुरम्मत कर दी जाती है। विंडसर प्लेस के सामने एक दूसरी कोठी के सिलसिले में यह देखा गया है। उसको उजाड़ कर, पलस्तर को तोड़ कर उसको नया बनाया गया है। हमारे यहां जो मकान चूता है, उसकी मुरम्मत तक नहीं हुई है। यह इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कहने की बात नहीं थी लेकिन इस तरह की बातें हैं, उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी टेनेमेंट्स आप बनवायें, उनकी मुरम्मत पर भी ध्यान दें। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो वे जल्दी ही खराब हो जायेंगे। आज देखा गया है कि वे बनते तो हैं कुछ कच्चे पक्के लेकिन बनते ही खराब हो जाते हैं। आप फाल्स इकोनोमी न करें, जब कभी मुरम्मत की जरूरत हो, मुरम्मत जरूर करवायें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो कुछ दिन के बाद वे फिर स्लम्ज में परिवर्तित हो जायेंगे।

साथ ही साथ ऐसा प्रबन्ध भी होना चाहिये जिससे स्लम ड्वेलर्ज के जो लड़के बच्चे हैं, वे खेल कूद सकें। स्लम्ज को हटा कर इतने नज़दीक नज़दीक मकान नहीं बना दिये जाने चाहिऐं कि वहां के लोगों के घूमने फिरने लायक जगह भी न रहे। मकान अच्छे बनें और बनते ही लोगों को मिल न जायें और जो सुविधाऐं हैं, वे उनको न मिलें तो उससे क्या फायदा हो सकता है।

अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि एक कालोनी में बहुत दिनों से मकान खाली पड़े हुए हैं, उन में कोई जाता नहीं है, वहां लाइट नहीं है या दूसरी सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। ठीक से प्लानिंग क्यों नहीं किया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मकान बनने पर भी और इतनी अधिक संख्या में बनने पर भी लोग वहां रहने की इच्छा क्यों नहीं रखते? . . .

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना: वे कारपोरेशन के मकान हैं, हमारा उससे ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: आप हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर हैं, कारपोरेशन का ध्यान इस ओर आप दिला सकते हैं।

मैं आगाह कर रहा था कि इन सब चीजों से आप बचें। जो स्लमड्वैलर्ज हैं, जो वहां

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

रहने वाले हैं, वे भी हमारे भाई बन्धु हैं। उनके दिलों में भी तमन्नायें हैं, वे भी चाहते हैं कि उनके लड़के दूसरों के लड़कों की तरह, उनके भी बच्चे दूसरे बच्चों की तरह स्वस्थ रहें, पढ़ें लिखें। यह सब प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

यह बिल प्रवर समिति में जा रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि वहां पर इन सब बातों के ऊपर विचार होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि जब यह बिल पास हो जाए, उसके बाद आपका डिपार्टमेंट इस काम को ठीक से करे, नहीं तो जो पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट की शोहरत है, जो उसका नाम है, वहीं चरितार्थ न होने लगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि जरा ठीक से काम हो।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह जो विधेयक पेश हुआ है, इस में कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि इसको पहले ही लाया जाना चाहिये था। अशोक सेन साहब की रिपोर्ट काफी दिन पहले सदन में आई थी और मेरा ख्याल है उस पर बहस भी हुई थी। उस में कुछ सुझाव दिये गये थे। दो किस्म के सुझाव उस में थे। कुछ तो लांग टर्म सुझाव थे और कुछ शार्ट टर्म। जिन छः शहरों का जिक्र उस में किया गया था मैं उन में से एक का रहने वाला हूं। वह कानपुर है। उसके स्लम्ज, उसकी झुग्गी झोंपड़ियां या गन्दी बस्तियां हिन्दुस्तान में काफी मशहूर हैं। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां राज्य बीमा योजना का उद्घाटन करने गए थे तब उनके पास लोग गये थे और उन से प्रार्थना की थी कि वह खुद आ कर गन्दी बस्तियों को देखें और देखें की हालत क्या है। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह १९५६ की बात है। उस वक्त उन्होंने खुद कहा था कि गन्दी बस्तियों के लोग इन स्लम्ज को जला क्यों नहीं देते। जलाने की तो हिम्मत लोगों में नहीं हुई क्योंकि ताजीराते हिन्द उनके सामने था लेकिन उसके बाद से कोशिश की गई जनता का हित करने की। उसका नतीजा इतना जरूर हुआ कि आज कानपुर शहर में कम से कम तीस हजार क्वार्टर बन चुके हैं और शायद हिन्दुस्तान में सब से अधिक वहीं बने हैं। वे वन रूम टेनेमेंट्स और टू रूम टेनेमेंट्स हैं। लेकिन जिन के लिए वे मकान बने, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है, वे बेचारे वहां सुख से रह न सके। उसका एक कारण है कि किराया इतना अधिक है, दस रुपये वन रूम टेनेमेंट का, कि वे बेचारे दे नहीं सकते थे। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में कोई फैमिली की परिभाषा तो हुई नहीं है जैसे दूसरे देशों में हुई है कि वाइफ और लैजीटिमेट चिल्डरन। हमारे यहां तो बूढ़ी मां भी रहती है, बेवा बहन भी रहती है, भाई भी रहता है और एक आम परिवार जो है वह सब मिल कर रहता है। एक कमरे में कम अज कम पांच या सात आदमी तो रहते ही हैं। अक्सर देखा गया है कि बहुत से लोग बाहर सोते हैं और बरसात में उनके लिए एक मसला सा यह बन कर खड़ा हो जाता है। आज कल तो किराया दस से भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। कुछ जगहों पर इस वजह से कि जमीन के दाम बढ़ गए हैं या मैटीरियल के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। इस आधार पर उनका किराया उन्नीस रुपये कर दिया गया है। मैं ने पिछली बार कहा था कि जहां तक वन रूम टेनेमेंटस का सवाल है उनका दस रुपया किराया जो रखा गया है वह तो गनीमत है हालांकि वह भी कम होना चाहियें, लेकिन वह इससे ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये। पांच रुपये या सात रुपये कर दिया जाना चाहिये। ऐसा कुछ एरियाज में है। सरकारी कर्मचारी जो रहते हैं और जिन को किराया मिलता है दस रुपये या पंद्रह रुपये वे तो दस रुपये दे सकते हैं लेकिन जिसे एक पैसा भी मकान के किराये के तौर पर नहीं मिलता है और जिस को तनख्वाह भी कम है, और जिस के लिए गन्दी बस्तियों को उजाड़ कर हवादार मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं मेरा निवेदन है कि उन से तो किराया कम से कम लिया जाए और उस में तो सरकार को, चाहे राज्य सरकार को या केन्द्रीय सरकार को या कारपोरेशन को मुनाफ़ा नहीं करना चाहिये।

मैं जानता हूं मंत्री महोदय यह कहेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो तीस हजार क्वार्टर बने हैं और जिस के लिये मैंने उनको बधाई दी थी और राज्य सरकार को भी मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं काफी रुपया, चन्द करोड़ रुपया राज्य सरकार ने, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अभी तक केन्द्र का नहीं दिया है। यह बिल्कुल सही है कि उसने अदा नहीं किया है। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि इस वजह से किराया बढ़ा दिया जाय, दस से पन्द्रह या सत्तरह कर दिया जाय, यह तो उचित नहीं है। इस तरह के कदम का नतीजा तो यही हो सकता है कि जिस के लिये मकान बने हैं वे तो नहीं रह सकेंगे उनके नाम से हो सकता है कि कोई दूसरे व्यक्ति रहें।

इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि दो चीजों की तरफ आप का ध्यान खास तौर पर जाये। चाहे दिल्ली हो, कानपुर हो, अहमदाबाद हो, मद्रास हो, बम्बई हो या कलकत्ता हो या इन शहरों के अलावा कोई दूसरा शहर हो जहां पर गन्दी बस्तियां बन गई हों, आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये कि गन्दी बस्तियां आखिर बनती क्यों हैं। कुछ लोग तो अपने आप रहने लग जाते हैं। दिल्ली में आपको मालूम ही है कि साठ हजार या सत्तर हजार या एक लाख श्रमजीवी जो लोग हैं वे झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। उनको आप स्लम्ज़ कहें या कुछ भी कहें, वे वहां रहते हैं। झंडेवाला की तरफ अगर हम जायें तो क्या देखते हैं? आज भी वहां वही नजारा है जो १९४८ या १९४९ में था। अभी तक भी उनको बसाने का कोई उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है। मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि बसाने का कोई प्रबन्ध हुआ ही नहीं। लोग आज बेघर हैं, बेबस हैं, ऐसा मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहता हूं कि जिस तरीके से प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये था, एक सही तरीके से जिससे लोग बस जायें, वह अभी नहीं हुआ है। दो चीजें हमारे सामने हैं। एक तो गन्दी बस्तियों को जब तोड़ा जाय, चाहे सरकार अपने हाथ में लैंड को एक्वायर करके रख ले और खुद वन रूम टेनेमेंट्स या टू रूम टेनेमेंट्स बनाने की कोशिश करे या सरमायेदार या कालोनाइजर जो हों, या एम्प्लायर जो हैं, वे सरकार से लेकर बनाना चाहें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उनको यह रुपया कर्ज के रूप में दिया जाय, ऐसा आप क्यों नहीं कहते हैं?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इसको मैं कंसिडर करूंगा।

कालोनाइजर की शक्ल में हो और कालोनाइजर अपनी कालोनी बनाना चाहता हो और अगर उसे भी दिया जाय तो यह सोचा जाये कि अगर आज से तीस महीने पहले किसी मामूली मजदूर ने या गरीब आदमी ने किसी हालत से आठ आने गज ऐसी जमीन खरीदी या सौ रुपये में एक अच्छा खासा प्लाट बीस या तीस गज का उसने खरीद लिया था तो आज उसकी कीमत जो है, वह उसको किसी हालत में भी मिल नहीं सकती है। उस के घर को ले लिया जाय, जमीन को ले लिया जाय, और मुआवजा बहुत कम दिया जाय तो उस के लिये नामुमकिन हो जायगा कि वह आज छोटी सी झोंपड़ी में रह सके। इसलिये स्लम क्लिअरेंस स्कीम में जब स्लम्स को क्लिअर किया जाय तो हमें लोगों को दो विश्वास देने पड़ेंगे, स्लम ड्वेलर से, चाहे छोटा मकान हो चाहे झोंपड़ी हो, चाहे खुद ही मालिक हो मकान का, उस से कहना पड़ेगा कि मकान हम तुम्हारा ले रहे हैं ताकि साफ सुथरी जगहों में तुम रह सको, हवादार मकान तुम को मिल सके। तुम्हारी जमीन अगर ली जाती है तो इसलिये कि जो कमरा बनेगा वह तुम्हारा होगा, वह तुमको मिलेगा और दाम उसके ऐसे रखे जायेंगे कि तुम उसे खरीद सको। दूसरी चीज यह कि जो मालिक मकान नहीं है, किरायेदार हैं, उस से कहा जाय कि इस किराये पर अगर उस इलाके में मकान उठाये जायेंगे तो वह तुम को ही मिलेंगे।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कानपुर कारपोरेशन ने, जिसे सेन्टर ने काफी मदद की है, स्लम क्लियरेंस के आधार पर उसे २७ लाख या ३७ लाख रुपया दिया गया है, जब उस ने गन्दी बस्तियों को उजाड़ा तो लोगों से यह कह कर उजाड़ा कि तुम गन्दी बस्तियों में नहीं रह सकते हो, स्वास्थ्य का सवाल है, लेकिन जब बसाने का सवाल आया तो बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि उन को सही तरीके से बसाया नहीं गया। हुआ क्या। लोग कहते हैं कि विकास के नाम पर अगर सारे कुनबे का सर्वनाश हो जाय तो ऐसा विकास हम नहीं चाहते हैं। यह सही बात मैं कह रहा हूं, जिस की वजह से लोग स्लम क्लियरेंस के खिलाफ हैं, वर्ना कौन नहीं चाहता कि हमारे बच्चे अलाहदा कमरे में रहें, रोशनी में रहें, उन को साफ हवा मिल सके, उन को तालीम अच्छी मिले, उन के जहनों को हम अच्छी तरह से साफ रख सकें। मैं समझता हूं कि खुशगवार जगह वह सभी रहना चाहेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो भी मकान बनाये, टेनेमेंट बनाये, वे टू रूम टेनेमेंट्स होने चाहियें। मुझे खुशी है कि पंडित जी ने कहा कि दो कमरों से कम नहीं होने चाहियें। एक अजीब चीज इस देश में है। मान लीजिये कि मैं शादीशुदा हूं तो एक रूम के टेनेमेंट में जिस को कंजुगल लाइफ कहते हैं वह मैं व्यतीत नहीं कर सकता अगर बूढ़ी मां मेरे साथ है, या बूढ़ा बाप मेरे साथ रहता है। अगर आज हमारी जहनियत गिरती जा रही है, हमारा चरित्र गिरता जा रहा है तो वह सिर्फ एक वजह से कि हम अपने परिवार को ले कर एक घर में नहीं रह सकते। यह हालत होती जा रही है। इंडस्ट्रियल सिटीज में आजकल जिस तरह से डिजीज होती जा रही हैं वह इसीलिये होती हैं कि वहां के रहने की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, लेकिन सही बात यह है कि स्लम एरियाज से जो उतार कर लाये गये हैं उन को एक कमरे में रहने से, मालूम होता है कि वे फेमिली बेसिस पर रह ही नहीं सकते हैं।

इसलिये मेरे तीन सुझाव हैं। जिन लोगों को उखाड़ा जाय, जिन बस्तियों को गिराया जाय, उनको सस्ते दामों पर प्लाट दिये जाय और उन्हीं प्लाटों में उन्हें बसाया जाय। अगर सरकार किसी आदमी को उजाड़ती है तो इसलिये कि उसे बसाया जाय। अगर आदमी के अन्दर यह विश्वास रहे कि उजड़ने के बाद वह फिर बसाया जायेगा, तो मैं यकीन दिलाता हूं कि कोई विरोध इसका हो नहीं सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। उनके अन्दर यह विचार आ गया कि हमें उजाड़ा जा रहा है और हम सारे देश में खानबदोश की तरह घूमते रहेंगे, या शहर में घूमते रहेंगे और सर पर हमारे मकान नहीं होगा।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह किराये के बारे में है। किराया कम से कम होना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे कानपुर गये हैं, उन्होंने रिफ्यूजियों के लिये बहुत से मकान बनाये हैं, बाजार बनवाये हैं, क्वार्टर्स बनवाये हैं। वहां पर ३०,००० क्वार्टर बने, लेकिन उनका किराया इतना ज्यादा है कि जिससे लोगों को परेशानी होती है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इन तमाम सुझावों पर संयुक्त समिति विचार करेगी, और पांच छः शहरों को छोड़ कर भी, कलकत्ते में और दूसरी जगहों में जहां नये तरीके से लोग बरबाद होते जा रहे हैं, उनको बरबादी से बचा कर फिर से बसाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

पंडित जी कहते हैं कि गन्दी बस्तियों को जला दिया जाय। कानपुर में लोगों ने उनसे पूछा कि अगर उनको जला दिया जाय तो हम रहेंगे कहां? क्या मैदान में रहेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि मैदान अच्छा है, कम से कम हवा तो मिलेगी। यह देश ऐसा नहीं है कि आदमी मैदान में रह सकें। यहां बरसात

भी है, ठंड भी है । अगर ऐसे बलवान होते तो बीमार न होते । इसलिये यह चीज ठीक नहीं है । उनकी रिहिवटी की तरफ़ आना चाहिये । फन से का टू फन्ड डेवेलेप्ड होने चाहियें और उजड़े हुए गांवों को फिर से बसाया जाय, यह मेरा निवेदन है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्रीं नहं विदाथ ता इना जजान ।
अन्यद् युष्माकमन्तरं बभूव ॥

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के पास बहुत से काम हैं, देश की सुरक्षा आदि का बड़ा भार है, अन्दर और बाहर । सरकार को उन कामों से कोई अवकाश नहीं होता और हमारी सरकार इस प्रकार के मकानों को बनाने के चक्कर में लगी हुई है । यदि उनके सामने उनके लिये अनुकूल स्थितियां हों, कभी इस प्रकार की स्थिति बन जाय, तब सरकार को ऐसे काम करने चाहियें । आज तो हम बड़ी भयंकर स्थिति में से निकल रहे हैं और हमारी सरकार इस तरह के सिरदर्द ले रही है । मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार वस्तुतः गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाना चाहती है तो जितना व्यय वह इस पर करती है वह स्वयं न कर के वहां रहने वालों को नक्शे दे दे कि तुम्हारे मकानों का ऐसा नक्शा हम चाहते हैं, जो व्यक्ति वहां रहें उन्हें सहयोग के रूप में हम सहायता दें तो अच्छा है । यदि इस तरह से नहीं दे सकते तो आप अल्प ब्याज पर उनको ऋण के रूप में धन दें, जिससे थोड़ा थोड़ा कर के वह धन उनसे निकलता रहे । अगर आप इस तरह से करें तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मकान की जितनी लागत आप द्वारा लगेगी उससे आधी कीमत में मकान बन जायेंगे और बहुत जल्दी बन जायेंगे, साथ ही आप के नक्शे के बन जायेंगे और आपका सिर दर्द हलका हो जायेगा । लेकिन इधर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । इसमें एक मनोवैज्ञानिक वस्तु है । आप जिसको लेंगे, उसको आप किसी को ठेके पर देंगे, ठेकेदार अपने पर्याप्त पैसे लेगा, वह दूसरे को देगा और दूसरा तीसरे को देगा । इस तरह से जो मकान आठ पैसे में बन सकता है वह दूने पैसे में बनायेंगे । मैं तो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि आपको यह सिरदर्द अपने ऊपर नहीं लेना चाहिये । मैं पूछता हूं कि वह लोग शीतकाल में कहां जायेंगे, वर्षा में कहां जायेंगे । अगर उनके पास रहने के लिये मकान होता तो वे गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने के लिये क्यों आते । वे रहते इसलिये हैं कि वे असमर्थ हैं । अगर आप उनसे जमीन छीन लेंगे तो आपके पास इतने मकान नहीं हैं कि आप जिनमें उनको रख दें । अगर आप पुलिस के द्वारा, सेना के द्वारा, बल प्रयोग कर के उनको निकाल देंगे तो वे मारे मारे फिरेंगे और अनायास इस सरकार को कोसते रहेंगे और ने?क जो का राज गालियां मिलेंगी कि ऐसी सरकार आई । इसलिये सरकार को इस तरह के काम नहीं करने चाहियें जिसमें कि सरकार व्यर्थ में बदनाम हो । मगर करे क्यों नहीं सरकार । इसमें बड़ी आमदनी होती है, रिश्तेदारों को, मित्रों को, यार दोस्तों को ठेके दिये जायेंगे । कितनी को चाज कितने में बिकती है इसलिये वह आमदनी के लिये सौदा करती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि मेरा नाम न रहते हुए भी समय दिया । मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह व्यापार का बाजार नहीं होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री ज्योतिषी। नहीं हैं। आनरेबल मिनिस्टर।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरमीमी बिल के मुताल्लिक जो बहस हुई, मुझे खुशी होती है और मैं शुक्रिया भी अदा करता हूं, तमाम मेम्बर साहबान का, चाहे उन का किसी भी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रहा हो, क्योंकि उन्होंने बिल का समर्थन किया है। किसी ने इस बिल के खिलाफ आवाज नहीं उठाई। हां, यह बात है कि उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव दिये। सुझावों की तफसीलों में तो मैं जाना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि मेरे सामने एक सुझाव आया है, दिल्ली के मेम्बर, श्री नवल प्रभाकर की तरफ से, कि इस बिल को ज्वायंट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय। मैं उस सुझाव को मंजूर करता हूं। इसलिए मैं इस को मंजूर करता हूं कि जो नेक काम है, जो अच्छा काम है, हो सकता है कि उसमें गल्तियां रह गई हों, कुछ त्रुटियां रह गई हों। हम सब लोगों का मुद्दआ एक है, हम सब यह चाहते हैं कि जो गन्दी बस्तियां में मजदूर रहते हैं वे बहुत जल्दी आबाद हों, उन की तकलीफ कम हो, उनका किराया कम हो। तो इसलिये मैंने वह मंजूर किया ताकि अगर कोई कमजोरियां रह गई हैं तो वह दूर हो जाएं। ख्वाहिश तो मेरी यह है कि यह कानून इसी सेशन में पास हो जाए। मुझे कुछ जल्दी थी। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि ज्वाइंट कमेटी का काम बहुत जल्दी खत्म हो जाएगा और हम इस बिल को इस सेशन में ही पास कर सकेंगे, और मैं इसे दूसरे हाउस में भी ले जा सकूंगा।

अभी कुछ मेम्बरों ने कहा, और दुरुस्त ही कहा, कि स्लम पैदा क्यों होते हैं मुझे उसकी दो वजूहात नजर आती हैं। एक तो यह है कि हम जो मकान बनाते हैं या जो हमारे मकान पुराने हो जाते हैं उनकी जो मरम्मत करनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो रही है। मैं बतौर मिनिस्टर इन चार्ज हाउसिंग के यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने रुपये की हमें जरूरत है उतना रुपया हमें नहीं मिला या हमारे पास नहीं है। पहले प्लान में जो रुपया दिया गया मकानों के लिए वह उस प्लान का १६ पर सेंट था। दूसरे प्लान में ८ पर सेंट ७ हो गया और तीसरे प्लान में वह परसेंट ही रह गया। और आबादी बढ़ती गई और बड़े जोर से बढ़ती गई।

मेरे खयाल में सब मानेंगे कि जब देश का बटवारा हुआ उस वक्त बटवारे से पहले के हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी ४० करोड़ थी। तकरीबन ९ करोड़ मुसलमान पाकिस्तान चले गये और यहां की आबादी ३१ करोड़ रह गई, आज वह ४४ करोड़ है। तो एक तरफ तो आबादी बढ़ी और दूसरी तरफ मकानों के लिए जो रुपया मिलना चाहिए था वह कम होता गया।

एक बात और हुई, जो कि आप जानते हैं, और उसका बाज मेम्बरान साहिबान ने जिक्र भी किया है, कि देहातों की तरफ से शहरों की तरफ आबादी का बड़ा जबरदस्त रुख है। बहुत लोग काम के लिए आते हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि रुपया कम मिला और आबादी बढ़ी, लोग देहातों से शहर की तरफ आए। और जब जनता होती है तो कहीं न कहीं तो उसे सिर छिपाना होता है और उस सिर छिपाने के लिए, जैसा कि अभी बनर्जी साहब ने कहा, और भाइयों ने भी कहा, बाज बहिनों और भाइयों को बहुत बुरी हालत में रहना पड़ता है। एक भाई ने तो यहां तक भी कह दिया कि जहां शहरों में इनसान इनसान के साथ रहते हैं, वहां देहातों में हैवान और इनसान साथ साथ रहते हैं। तो यह स्थिति पैदा हुई।

अब अगर उसके लिए मैं यह कह दूं कि साहब बहुत जल्द ये तमाम चीजें साफ हो जायेंगी तो मुश्किल है, क्योंकि सवाल है रुपये का। चाहे आप किराया कम करें

तब भी रुपये की जरूरत होगी, चाहे आप सबसिडी दें तब भी रुपये की जरूरत होगी, और चाहे आप लोन दें तब भी रुपये की जरूरत होगी । उसके लिए हमें रुपये की जरूरत है और काफी जरूरत है ।

अब अगर यह कहा जाये कि कुछ भी काम नहीं हुआ, तो मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं । जहां तक मेरी इत्तिला है, मैं गलती कर सकता हूं, कि जब से हमने यह स्लम क्लियरेंस का कानून लागू किया है तब से हमने २५ करोड़ रुपए की स्कीमें सैंक्शन की हैं तमाम देश में । यह कुछ ज्यादा नहीं है । हमारी जरूरियात के लिये यह बहुत कम है । लेकिन फिर भी २५ करोड़ की स्कीमें सैंक्शन हुई हैं और एक लाख मकान बनाने की स्कीमें सक्शन हुई हैं । जहां तक दिल्ली का ताल्लुक है, हमने ६ करोड़ रुपए की स्कीमें सैंक्शन की हैं और दिल्ली में जो मकानात सैंक्शन हुए हैं वे २७ हजार के करीब हैं, जिनमें से १७ हजार के करीब मकान और प्लाट तैयार हो चुके हैं । इसके अलावा जो पुराने कटरे हैं शहरों में उनको भी काफी इम्प्रूव किया गया है जो कि बुरी हालत में थे । भारत सेवक समाज ने इसमें काम किया है और उनमें बहुत कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है । लेकिन मैं खुद मानने के लिए तैयार हूं कि यह नाकाफी है । अगर हमने असली मानों में इस प्राब्लम को टैकिल करना है और हमारी यह ख्वाहिश है कि हमारे गरीब भाई जो कि अच्छी जिन्दगी बसर नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि बुरी जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं, तो हमको बहुत कुछ करना होगा, और अगर कोई भाई यह कहे कि उनके लिए काफी नहीं किया गया है तो मैं उसे मानने के लिए तैयार हूं । कोई सरकार यह नहीं मान सकती कि उसके जो आदमी हैं, उसके जो कर्मचारी हैं या उसके जो नागरिक हैं, इन हालात में गन्दी बस्तियों में रहें, चांदनी चौक में पड़े रहें या झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में पड़े रहें । मैं खुद इस चीज को तसलीम करता हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है ।

तो दो तीन चीजें हैं जो मैं चाहता हूं कि मैं करूं । पहली बात तो मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई कानूनी रुकावटें हमारे रास्ते में हैं, तो उनको दूर किया जाए, और उसके लिए हम यह बिल लेकर आए हैं । इस बिल में हमने यह भी रखा है कि अगर एक मालिक इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं करता या इम्प्रूव करने में देरी करता है तो हमने ये अख्तियार ले लिये हैं कि वह काम्पीटेंट आथारिटी इस चीज को कर सकती है । इसमें हमने मालिक को किराए के मामले में, इंसेंटिव देने के खयाल से, थोड़ी छूट भी दी है । अगर कोई मालिक गरीब आदमी का हाथ पकड़ता है और उसकी मदद करता है तो हमने इसमें यह रखा है कि वह दूसरे से ज्यादा भी वसूल कर सकता है । जहां तक गरीब किरायेदार का ताल्लुक है उसके लिए पुरानी जगह रहेगी और उसको वहां लाया जायेगा अगर वह आना चाहे । उसके लिए हमने किराए का फारमूला इसमें दे दिया है । लेकिन जहां तक दूसरे आदमियों का सवाल है उनके लिए हमने कहा है कि जहां गरीब के लिए उसे लेना पड़ेगा एक्वीजीशन कास्ट, वहां दूसरे आदमियों के लिए वह मारकेट वैल्यू भी ले सकता है ताकि उसको कुछ इंसेंटिव हो । यह चीज हमारे सामने दिल्ली के चीफ कमिश्नर ने, जो कि अब हिमाचल प्रदेश के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर हो गए हैं, अपने तजरबे से रखी थी । हमने इसे स्वीकार भी कर लिया है । हमने यह भी स्वीकार कर लिया है कि मालिक नीचे के हिस्से में दुकानें बना सकता है या दफ्तर बना सकता है लेकिन ऊपर के हिस्से में वह स्लम के भाइयों के रहने के लिये जगह बना दे । और इन लोगों का किराया मुख्तलिफ होगा । तो कोशिश यह की गई है कि कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकल आए कि जो स्लम में रहने वाले हैं उनकी तकलीफ जितनी कम हो सकती है हो और मकान मालिक के लिये भी जायज फायदा उठाने का रास्ता निकल

[श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना]

जाए। तो जब यह कानून बन जाएगा और सिलेक्ट कमेटी भी तरमीमात कर चुकेगी तो हमें उम्मीद है और हाउस को भी यह उम्मीद है कि हम अपने गरीब भाइयों की मदद कर सकेंगे।

अभी एक भाई ने जिक्र किया— वह अभी हाउस से उठकर चले गए हैं — कि आपका चेहरा तो बहुत सुन्दर है लेकिन तुम्हारे अन्दर की आत्मा मैं नहीं जानता कि अच्छी है या नहीं। तो अभी झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में जो भाई अभी रह रहे हैं उनकी तादाद साठ हजार है। हमारे भाई बनर्जी ने उस तादाद को एक लाख तक पहुंचा दिया। परमात्मा करे कि वे गलत हों वरना इन साठ हजार का भी कोई बन्दोबस्त न हो सकेगा। आखिर दिल्ली ज्योग्राफी नली महदूद है, एक तरफ जमुना है, दिल्ली फैल नहीं सकती और लोगों की तादाद बढ़ रही है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्राबलम को एक हद में महदूद करके उसे हल किया जाए। उसके लिए मैंने स्कीम निकाली है। यह सही है कि जब भी किसी को हटाया जाता है तो वह अच्छा नहीं मानता। अभी मेरे एक दोस्त ने जो रुड़की से आते हैं मेरी सराहना की कि किस तरह से मैंने शरणार्थियों को बसाया। तो हमने जो शरणार्थियों के लिए काम किया तो बतौर सरजन के किया, बतौर फिजिशियन के नहीं किया। जिस तरह से सरजन को बीमार आदमी का आपरेशन करना पड़ता है, वही हम ने किया। हर जगह शरणार्थी बसाए गए हैं, दिल्ली में, कानपुर में, लखनऊ में, और दूसरी जगहों में, जैसे बिहार में बंगाल में तो हमने इसमें मुस्तैदी से काम किया। हमने जमीनें लीं, प्लान बनाए, और बस्तियां बनाकर लोगों को लेजाकर उनमें बसाया। इसी तरह से हम यहां भी काम करना चाहते हैं। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग हमको बुरा कहें, लेकिन जो आदमी काम करता है उसको इसका ख्याल नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि कुछ लोग तो बुरा कहते ही हैं। अगर वह समझता है कि वह दयानतदारी से काम कर रहा है तो उसे वह काम करते रहना चाहिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ने एक सुझाव आप को दिया है कि आप उस से बुरे भी नहीं बनेंगे और काम भी बहुत अच्छे तरीके से हो जाएगा और वह यह है कि जो लोग जहां बसे हुए हैं उनको आप अपना नक़शा दे दें और नक़शे के साथ साथ जो कुछ भी देना चाहते हैं, दान के रूप में दें। ऐसा संभव न हो तो उनको बिना ब्याज के ऋण दे दें या बहुत थोड़े ब्याज पर दें। साथ में मकान का नक़शा भी बना दें। इससे दोनों चीजें हो जायेंगी। आप की बदनामी भी नहीं होगी और मकान भी जल्दी बन जायेंगे।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मैं आप के सुझाव की क़दर करता हूं, मैं आपकी इस राय को बहुत क़दर करता हूं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी आप के इस सुझाव पर अवश्य गौर करेगी। वहां पर इन सब चीजों पर डिटेल में गौर कर लिया जायेगा। इस वक्त तो मैं सिर्फ जनरल बातों की तरफ जा रहा था और ये अर्ज कर रहा था कि हम इस प्राबलम को हल करना चाहते हैं।

अभी एक, मात्र भाई ने जिक्र किया। पटेल साहब मौजूद हैं। ठीक है। याद आगया उन्होंने कहा कि भाई यह जो बड़े-बड़े आलीशान मकान हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी जगहें हैं, बड़े बड़े कम्पाउंड्स हैं और जो कि फालतू से पड़े हुए हैं उनका जायज इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करते। मैं उनकी इस बात को मानता हूं और तसलीम करता हूं कि उस में वजन है। जब से मैं ने यह विभाग लिया है मेरा यह विश्वास है और मैं समझता हूं कि मुझे सारे हाउस की सहायता होगी, साथ होगा और बाहर की भी मुझे इस में सहायता होगी और वह यह है कि हम ने

कोशिश यह करनी है कि जो गरीब आदमी हैं और झुग्गी झोंपड़ी में रहते हैं, स्लम्स में रहते हैं,अगर असल मायने में हम इस देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन ग्राफ़ सोसाइटी क़ायम करना चाहते हैं तो इस भारी फ़र्क को जो कि आज मौजूद है उसको किसी हद तक कम करना होगा। अब सोशलिस्टक सोसाइटी में यह तो नहीं होगा कि अमीर तो सैंट्रल एरियाज़ में आलीशान बंगलों में बने रहें, जैसा कि वजीरों को इसके लिए ताना दिया भी जाता है, और गरीब लोग सैंट्रल एरियाज़ से बहुत दूर हो जायें।

मैं हाउस को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज जो बड़े-बड़े कम्पाउंड्स पड़ हैं उन की मुझे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानात बनाने की ज़रूरत है। मेरे पास दिल्ली में करीब ५०,००० कर्मचारी हैं जिनके कि लिए आज मकान नहीं हैं। ३५,००० के पास तो हैं लेकिन ५०,००० के पास नहीं हैं। अब आप खुद जानते होंगे कि उन बचारों का क्या हाल होता होगा। आज के ज़माने में १००, १५० या २०० रुपये माहवार कोई तनख्वाह पाता हो, बाल बच्चे हों, आप हो, दफ्दर में तमाम दिन काम करता हो और मकान के लिए उसको १००–१५० रुपया माहवार किराया इस दिल्ली में देना पड़े, जो कि आम बात है, तो उस बेचारे का क्या हाल होता होगा? इसलिए बतौर हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर के जहां मुझे इन झोंपड़ी झुग्गी वालों को बसाना है, स्लम्स को साफ़ करना है वहां जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, खास कर निचले दर्जे के सरकारी कर्मचारी, मैं ऊपर की तरफ़ नहीं जा रहा, मैं निचले दर्जे की तरफ जा रहा हूं, उन छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये मुझे मकानों का बंदोबस्त करना है। मेरा इरादा यह है कि सेंट्रल एरियाज़ में जहां छोटे-छोटे मकानात बने हुए हैं उनकी जगह हम मल्टी-स्टोरीड कंसट्रक्शन कर दें। यह मल्टी-स्टोरीड कंसट्रक्शन का काम हमने पंचकुईं रोड में शुरू कर दिया है और मिंटो रोड पर भी यह काम करने वाले हैं। लेकिन अगर आप यह कहें कि तमाम बड़े-बड़े कम्पाउंड्स खत्म हो जायें तो वह हो नहीं सकता क्योंकि मास्टर प्लान के नीचे हर एक एरिया का ले आउट प्लान वगैरह मुकर्रर है। अगर मैं आठ मंज़िली इमारत ले जाऊंगा तो ज़रूरी बात है कि यह देखना होगा कि ऐसा उसका ले आउट न हो जिससे बाद में स्लम पैदा हो जाय। दस वर्ष के बाद यह कहा जाये कि मैं यह नये स्लम्स बना गया हूं। आगे स्लम्स न बनने पायें, इसकी हमें खास होशियारी रखनी पड़गी। हम दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान के मुताबिक इस चीज़ को कर रहे हैं। वह जो ज़माना था, वह जो दिल्ली आपने कहा, अंग्रेजों के वक्त की दिल्ली में वह ठीक थी, लेकिन आज जो हमारी दिल्ली है वह आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश की राजधानी की इमेज खराब न हो लेकिन यह ज़रूर करना पड़ेगा का जो बड़े-बड़े कम्पाउंड्स बेकार पड़े हैं उनका हमें जायज़ इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा और उन जगहों पर हमें मल्टी-स्टोरीड कंसट्रक्शन करना पड़ेगा।

मैं ने अभी जिक्र किया था कि रुपये की कमी है। मैं आज हाउस के सामने एक चीज़ रखना चाहता हूं। मालूम नहीं कि मुझे कहनी चाहिये या नहीं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि मैं उसको कह ही डालूं। अभी श्री कृष्णमाचारी जब मंत्रिमंडल में आये थे तो उनका फाइनेंस से उन वक्त कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था, उन्होंने उन दिनों में भी कहा था कि तुम ऐसा करो कि जो सेंट्रल एरियाज़ हैं उनको गिरा दो और गिराने के बाद वहां मल्टी-स्टोरीड कंसट्रक्शन कर दो। अभी जब वह पांच मिनट पहले यहां पर आये थे तो मैं ने उनसे कहा था कि जो चीज़ आपने उस वक्त मुझे करने के लिए कही थी, उसे मैं आज करने चला हूं और

[श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना]

क्या मैं आज हाउस में यह कह दूं कि जहां तक गरीबों का ताल्लुक है, झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों का ताल्लुक है, स्लम्सडुएलर्स का ताल्लुक है, लोइनकमग्रुप का ताल्लुक है, और जहां तक छोटी तनख्वाह पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों का ताल्लुक है, उनके लिए मकान बनाने के वास्ते अगर मैं आप के पास रुपये के लिये आऊंगा तो आप मेरा हाथ पकड़ेंगे या नहीं तो उन्होंने मुझे कह दिया कि हाउस में तुम इसको कह दो कि इन छोटी चीजों के लिए जितने रुपय की भी मेरे मंत्रालय को ज़रूरत होगी, वह उसे मुझ दे देंगे। मैं इसलिए उनका निहायत मशकूर हूं क्योंकि प्लान में जो इसके लिए रुपया रखा था वह २५ का ३५ करोड़ हो गया लेकिन उसके आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है और मेरा काम उतने में चल नहीं सकता है। प्लान के पहले वर्ष में २५ करोड़ था और प्लान के मिडटर्म में उसको बढ़ा कर २५ का ३५ करोड़ कर दिया गया और जितना बढ़ा सकता था वह बढ़ा दिया गया और उधर सीलिंग भी खत्म हो गयी। इसलिये मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का इसके लिए शुक्रगुजार हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे इस काम को पूरा करने के लिए मुज़ीद रुपय की मदद का वचन दिया है।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी से जब बाहर आयगा तो जो भी आपके सुझाव हैं उन पर अच्छी तौर से और जो मंजूर किये जाने चाहिएं, उनको मंजूर करके एक माकूल शक्ल में यह बिल इस हाउस में आयेगा। गवर्नमेंट ज़ाहिर है कि जो भी सुझाव आप देंगे उन पर पूरा गौर करेगी और उनको अगर वे मुनासिब मालूम हुए तो मंजूर करेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आपका मेरे साथ कोआपरेशन हो जैसा कि आपने इस बिल के ऊपर दिखाया है और रुपया मुझे फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से मिल जाय तो जिस तरह से आपने मेरे ऊपर विश्वास किया और मैं ने शरणार्थियों को बसा दिया, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मैं स्लम क्लिएरेंस स्कीम और इस हाउसिंग के काम को मुस्तैदी से कर सकूंगा और कोशिश यह करूंगा कि इन गरीब लोगों का मैं कुछ सहारा बन जाय और उनका इंतज़ाम हो जाय।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अभी किराये जो ज्यादा लिय जाते हैं उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : सेलेक्ट कमेटी को यह बिल जा रहा है वहां इस पर और दूसरी और सब बातों पर डिटेल में विचार किया जायगा।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 24 members, 16 from this House, namely:—Shri Dinen Bhattacharya; Chaudhry Brahm Perkash; Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary; Shri Ganapati Ram; Maharani Gayatri Devi of Jaipur; Shri Shiv Charan Gupta; Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi; Shri Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar; Shri Mehr Chand Khanna; Shri Mohan Swarup; Shri P. S. Naskar; Shri Kashi Nath Pandey; Shri M. Thirumala Rao; Shri Sidheshwar Prasad; Dr. P. Srinivasan and Shri Naval Prabhakar and 8 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 9th December, 1963;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 8 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

16.47 hrs.

EAST PUNJAB AYURVEDIC AND UNANI PRACTITIONERS (DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1949 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill was discussed on the 4th December, 1962 in the Rajya Sabha at great length and it was passed. This was in pursurance of an Act which was passed in 1949. That Act, known by the name of the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act has been extended to Delhi. The substance of it is this.

The Act provides for the registration of all practitioners who are practising *ayurveda* and *unani.* According to this Act, all people who are practising must get themselves registered or enlisted. Without doing so, they would be liable to prosecution. There are two or three important sections of this Act. Section 16(1) deals with qualified practitioners. Hon. Members know there are so many varieties of doctors in *unani* as well as *ayurveda* who are qualified with GCIM, DIMS. Ayurvedacharya and certain other qualifications. They come under section 16(1). They are all qualified practitioners and registered under section 16(1). There is no difficulty about them.

There is another section 16(2) which provides for practitioners who are not qualified. They are practising for a number of years. They could not get any qualifications, but all the same they are practising. That is why section 16(2) was provided for them. Under this section all those practitioners, *ayurveda* and *unani,* who had been practising for ten years could get themselves registered. There are still some more doctors, *vaids* and *hakims* who, unfortunately, do not come under this provision also. For them a special section, section 34(2) was provided which stipulated that if they could prove at the time of registration or enlistment that they were in actual practice before the registrar, their names could be entered in a list This is the third category. This is called 'enlistment'. They can also practise. So far all these various categories of practitioners of *ayurveda* and *unani* these three sections have been provided according to this Act which came into force in the year 1954.

Several doctors have registered or enlisted themselves under these various categories. But, subsequently, a few *vaids* and *hakims* could not get themselves registered. So the question arose as to their prosecution. But the Board of Indian Medicine—*ayurveda* and *unani*—for Delhi thought it wise not to prosecute them because they are small practitioners earning Rs. 100 or so and they thought if they are prosecuted it will be very hard upon them and they will be subject to unnecessary harassment. That is why an extension is sought to be given to them by means of this amending Bill. We propose to give them another six months' time to get themselves either registered or enlisted.

It appears there are about 300 more *hakims* and *vaids*. This Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha on 4th

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

December, 1962. Almost a year has passed after that. Very frequently these *hakims* and *vaids* are enquiring from us as to when the Bill is going to be passed in Lok Sabha. That means they are aware of it. The remaining people are anxious to get themselves registered or enlisted. It is more on compassionate grounds that I come forward now requesting for the time-limit to be extended by another six months. I do hope hon. Members will agree on this score. There is no controversy about it. We do not want to hit them unnecessarily, but we would like all the practitioners of *ayurveda* and *unani* to be either registered or enlisted so that we will know who are all practising and who are not. We can also regulate their practice and if anything happens we will know who is responsible for it. That is the reason why this time-limit is sought to be extended. We would like every practitioner, whether *ayurveda* or *unani*, to take advantage of this provision for extension of time-limit by six months.

This, in brief, Sir, is the Bill before the House and I hope it will be passed without much difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1943 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir I support this Bill.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, we are glad that this Bill has at last come. It was passed in the Rajya Sabha a year back and it was long overdue. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why this Act will not be applicable to all the States in India. It is true that Health is a State subject, but there should be some instructions from the Central Government to have control over these things.

Mr. Speaker: Different States might be having their own enactments.

Dr. D. S. Raju: They are having their own Boards.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We know that the Central Government had appointed so many committees to enquire about both the systems of *Ayurveda* and *Unani*. Therefore, there should be some sort of control so that uniformity can be maintained in all the States. The Central Government should give thought to it from that point of view.

I know that in many States, though not in all the States, both Ayurved and Unani have been taken in right earnest and they are moving in the right direction. So, if there be some direction, control and advice from the Central Government, it will be conducive to the growth of these systems of medicine. With these words, I support the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shri B. K Das.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, I welcome this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: He will have to wait till there is quorum. The quorum bell is being rung.

Yes, now there is quorum. He can continue.

Shri B. K. Das: Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is welcome because many of those persons who have been practising these two systems of medicine have been rendering very useful service to the country but, for some reason or other, they are not able to register themselves under the

provisions of the Act. Now they will be able to register themselves, they will be recognised as physicians and so they will be in a better position to serve the people.

Here I want to point out one thing. The Chopra Committee had recommended that people practising these systems should be given training for three years so that they might form a corps of rural practitioners who will be doing very useful service to the rural people. I find that nothing has been done in that direction. If some such steps are taken, if some arrangements are made for giving them training, those physicians who may not have had the opportunity of getting proper training in *Ayurved* or *Unani* might like to avail themselves of this opportunity to qualify themselves and thus be of useful service to the people in the rural areas.

Shri Samanta has rightly enquired about the conditions of practitioners in other States and you, Sir, pointed out that the other States might have their own laws. That might be so. But if the Central Government takes some step in right earnest in the matter of giving training to the Ayurvedic practitioners and thus giving them an opportunity for registration, other States may also follow the example of the Central Government.

With these words, I welcome this Bill.

17 hrs.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी खुशी हुई इस बिल को पढ़ कर और अभी यह मौका है कि यूनानी के साथ और वैद्यक के साथ जो आज तक बेइंसाफी हुई है, उस बइंसाफी को दूर किया जाए . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कल करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे कहते हैं कल करेंगे । कल ही सही ।

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 22, 1963/Agrahayana 1, 1885 (Saka).

Thursday, November 21, 1963/Kartika 30, 1885 (Saka)

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 902–05

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(1) The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 2733 dated the 23rd September, 1963 under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962.

(2) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 2734 dated the 23rd September, 1963 under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.

(3) Notification No. G.S.R. 1681, dated the 26th October, 1963 under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(4) Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June,

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

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1963 along with the statement showing the assets and liabilities and profit and loss account of the Corporation under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

(2) A copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Report of the Indian Delegation to the Sixteenth World Health Assembly held at Geneva from 7th to 22nd May, 1963.

(2) Report of the Indian Delegation to the Sixteenth Session of the Regional Committee for South-East Asia of the World Health Organisation held at Bangkok from 10th to 16th September, 1963.

(3)(*a*) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1499 dated the 21st September, 1963 making certain further amendment to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957, under sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

(*b*) A copy each of the following Notification under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw back (General) Rules, 1960:—

(*i*) G.S.R. 1559 dated the 28th September, 1963.

(*ii*) G.S.R. 1560 dated the 28th September, 1963.

(*iii*) G.S.R. 1592 dated the 5th October, 1963.

A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(*i*) G.S.R. 1475 dated the 14th September, 1963.

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(*ii*) G.S.R. 1500 dated the 21st September, 1963.

(*iii*) G.S.R. 1501 dated the 21st September, 1963.

(*iv*) G.S.R. 1557 dated the 28th September, 1963.

(*v*) G.S.R. 1558 dated the 28th September, 1963.

(*vi*) G.S.R. 1569 dated the 27th September, 1963.

(*vii*) G.S.R. 1591 dated the 5th October, 1963.

(*viii*) G.S.R. 1633 dated 12th October, 1963.

(*d*) A copy each of the following Rules under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:

(*i*) The Central Excise (Twenty-second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1552 dated the 28th September, 1963.

(*ii*) The Central Excise (Twenty-third Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1615 dated the 1st October, 1963.

(*iii*) The Central Excise (Twenty-first Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1705 dated the 2nd November, 1963.

(*iv*) The Central Excise (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1709 dated the 2nd November, 1963.

(4) A copy of Annual Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1962-63 under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

COLUMNS

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 905–06

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:—

(i) That at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1963, Rajya Sabha agreed without any amendment to the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 2nd September, 1963.

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1963, Rajya Sabha agreed without any amendment to the Textiles Committee Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th August, 1963.

BILL INTRODUCED . 906—21

Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1963.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—ADOPTED . . . 921—23

Twentieth Report was adopted.

BILL PASSED . . . . 923—51

The discussion on the motion to consider the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill 1963 moved on 20-11-63 was concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause by clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL PASSED—*contd.*

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MOTION TO REFER THE BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE—ADOPTED . . 952—1027

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P.S. Naskar) moved that the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill, 1963 be taken into consideration. An amendment for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee was moved by Shri Naval Prabhakar. After some discussion the amendment was adopted.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 1027—32

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D.S. Raju) moved for consideration of the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1962, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963/AGRAHAYANA 1, 1885 (SAKA)—

Further consideration of the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill 1962 as passed by the Rajya Sabha and passing of the Bill; and consideration of Private Members, Bills.

GMGIPND—LS II—1446 (Ai) LSD—4-12-63—880